

G. Schirmer's Editions
of
Oratorios and Cantatas

THE MESSIAH

An Oratorio

For Four-Part Chorus of Mixed Voices,
Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass Soli
and Piano

by

G. F. HANDEL

Edited by
T. TERTIUS NOBLE

Revised According to
Handel's Original Score by
MAX SPICKER

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Ed. 38

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

THE MESSIAH, Händel's most successful and best-known oratorio, was composed in the year 1741 in twenty-four days, from August the 22d to September the 14th. It was first performed at a concert given for charitable purposes at Dublin, Ireland, on April the 13th, 1742, Händel conducting the performance in person.

According to the historical evidence, Händel knew that the Dublin orchestral and choral resources were by no means on a par with those of London, and was markedly influenced by this circumstance in the composition of his work. In his choruses he did not go beyond four-part writing, and kept his orchestra within the most modest limits, so that no instrument except violin and trumpet plays a solo part, and oboe and bassoon do not appear at all in the score, although these instruments participated in the performance, as was proved by a later discovery of orchestra-parts written for both. Thereafter Händel, beginning with March the 23d, 1743, brought out *The Messiah* every year in London with great applause; in the course of time he made various alterations in certain numbers, set several new ones to music, transcribed a few arias for different voices, but left the work as a whole unchanged, both vocally and instrumentally, from its original form; thus bearing witness that, despite its limitations, this primitive conception of the work was likewise the enduring one.

As the centuries have passed, a considerable number of vocal scores have, of course, been made after Händel's partition; notably that by Dr. Clarke (Whitfield-Clarke, 1809), and a later one by Vincent Novello. Their value, however, was more or less doubtful, their character being rather that of transcriptions in pianoforte style, with not infrequent arbitrary or capricious aberrations, than a faithful and exact reduction of the orchestral score. Neither have the more recent editions of vocal scores based on the Mozart orchestra-score, with its many contrapuntal charms, quite fulfilled expectations, as they materially increased the difficulty of the piano-part.

Hence, a vocal score which should be in every way reliable and practical has become a matter of prime necessity. The present edition agrees at every point with Händel's original score, as it follows the facsimile edition of this

latter with most careful exactitude. Slight deviations from the original, which in the course of many years have obtained almost traditional authority, are inserted in small notes in every case, the professional artist being left free to employ them or not, at his discretion.

With regard to the performance of this grand work by chorus and soloists, much of importance might be said; but this would lead too far afield, and we shall, therefore, confine ourselves to the matters of chiefest concern. The direction of the choruses, which in our Master's works are for the most part peculiarly prominent in their monumental character, will naturally be entrusted to competent chorus-conductors, who will care for crystalline precision of execution and a clear, logical conception, and who are responsible for these points.

The interpretation of their parts by the soloists is a different affair. Here we confront the weighty question: "May the soloist proceed subjectively, or must he proceed objectively?" Probably the best answer to this crucial query is found in a passage from the unrivalled work of an authority in this province, namely, "Die Lehre von der vokalen Ornamentik des 17. und 18. Jahrhunderts," by Dr. Hugo Goldschmidt. He writes: "The essence of reproduction, to feel and re-create that which was felt and imparted by the creator, does not exclude—within natural limitations—the assertion of creative power. The modern theory of æsthetics founded by Lipps rightly proceeds from the idea, that the interpreting artist creates, in a sense, the work anew. With his gradual penetration of the art-work he creates new values, which are of the highest importance for art, because, without them, the creations of the great masters are only so much writing, and thus remain sealed to enjoyment. But the interpreter's work is no mere execution, comparable, let us say, to that of the builder who transmutes the architect's plans into material reality. His task is rather to seize the vital conception of the art-work, to blend it with his own ego and the views of his period, and thus to imbue it with life and effectiveness. Whether singer or instrumentalist, he is a child of his time. His artistry is a product of its mental culture. It develops and changes with the evolution of artistic require

ments. His formative and emotional powers are derived from the spirit of the epoch to which he belongs. Consequently, we shall always approach the art-productions of earlier times through the medium of our own spiritual and emotional nature. It follows, that the domain which such artistic reproduction may open to us, although of great extent, and as broad in scope as the points of contact with modern sensibility can reach, will be dependent in any given period on a constantly shifting relation to the treasures of former ages. The genuine, great masterworks of the past retain their importance; they are immortal; but our relations to them are not constant, and change with the changing impressionability of the times. We hear the works of these past-masters of former centuries—of Palestrina, Gabrieli, Händel and Bach, yes, even of Mozart and Beethoven—with other ears than our forefathers, or even than our grandfathers. What we have experienced since their time, whatever we have wrested to our eternal gain, this it is which sounds in those works to our ears. Much that charmed former generations has no effect on ours; so much is part and parcel of the time which gave it birth, and decays with its passing. Only what is exalted over time and place remains as eternal gain; and here, again, another generation finds new treasures that earlier ones passed by unheeding. This is the unfailing criterion of true greatness, that its creations continually beget ever-new, ever-changing values, that they bring to each successive generation new revelations. Consider the history of Händel's art. The eighteenth century, in its latter half, admired it in the form of arrangements by contemporaries, those by Mozart and Hiller. Our present-day musical interpretation—on Dr. Chrysander's initiative—has gone back to the historically authenticated form, and disclosed to us the true Händel in his full grandeur. But it owes its success, not to a recognition that things must be so because Händel would have them so, but because they appeal more directly to our sense and feeling than do the arrangements of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries."

Such are the pregnant and weighty pronouncements of an experienced man, deeply versed in musico-historical lore and research. They should be of the highest value to the serious artist.

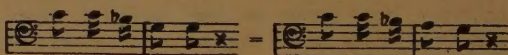
Here a word shall be said touching the employment of the appoggiaturas in the recitatives and (in isolated cases) also in the arias. They are, of course, not given in this edition, or indicated only very infrequently.

The Appoggiatura, in Händel's works, must be treated with the utmost caution and nicest discrimination. It should never be regarded as a mere ornament, but always fulfil some declamatory, melodic or harmonic function. Do not lose sight of the fact, that the appoggiatura lends greater elasticity and emphasis to the flow of melody and declamation, and also to the musical expression; at the same time, one cannot be too careful not to introduce it too often, for this would doubtless produce an unpleasing and inadmissible monotony instead of enhancing the effect.

According to historical evidence, Händel permitted his singers to employ appoggiaturas, and even melismata and cadences, in the arias of his oratorios; he invariably insisted, however, that they should not be mere embellishments serving simply for outward display of vocal effect, but calculated to promote the melodic flow and declamatory expression, and must, consequently, possess musical meaning and value. Mistakes in the use of these ornaments can be prevented only by a thorough knowledge of the development of vocal embellishments, a certain penetration into the spirit of Händel's oratorios, and a refined taste in matters pertaining to musical æsthetics.

The Appoggiatura is unquestionably the most important and most frequently employed among the ornaments, and a few general observations concerning the principles involved can hardly fail to be welcome; more especially as they are accompanied by a number of practical illustrations.

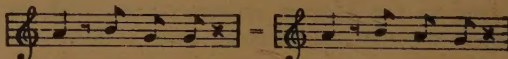
An appoggiatura is in place where its introduction brings about a diatonic succession, and more particularly across the bar, in order to avoid the leap of a third; for example in No. 5, page 26:



come to His tem-ple

come to His tem-ple

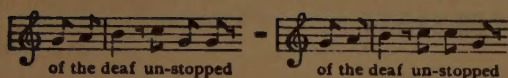
and similarly within the boundaries of one measure, as in No. 19, page 94:



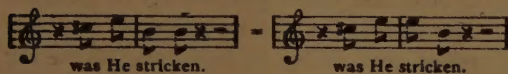
blind be o-pen'd

blind be o-pen'd

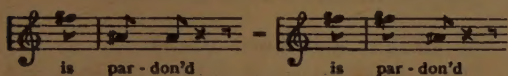
These latter must, however, be introduced with careful discrimination; otherwise appoggiaturas of this sort are very apt to produce a feeling of monotony and an interruption of the melodic flow. Another species of appoggiatura which may be used very effectively is the leap to the fourth below; this occurs both in the midst of a measure (No. 19, page 94):



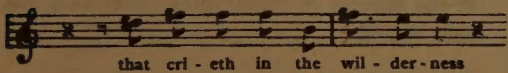
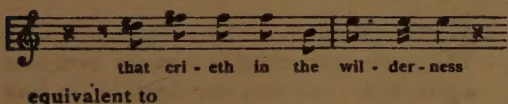
or (and far oftener) at the close of a recitative (No. 31, page 141):



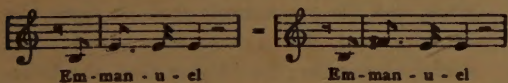
Besides these, the leap of the appoggiatura to the sixth below is occasionally met with (No. 2, page 9):



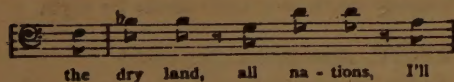
The appoggiatura leading upward by a step is seldom or never employed; leading up by a leap it is very successfully applied in certain cases, for example in No. 2, page 9:



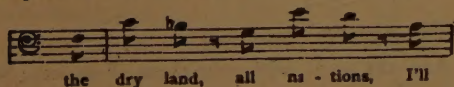
or No. 8, page 47:



Great discretion and sound judgment are, however, very necessary for governing the employment of this upward-leaping appoggiatura; for if, in a quite analogous situation, as shown in No. 5, page 25:



the appoggiatura were introduced at the similar points:



this would be, not simply a regrettable blunder, but a total misinterpretation of this important passage.

Illustrations of this kind show most convincingly how important it is that the singer

should treat each case, as it arises, logically and discreetly, and how the appoggiatura, in apparently analogous situations, must sometimes be employed and at others avoided. The finest and most striking examples of this description, in our opinion, are those given by Händel in *The Messiah* on page 129 (No. 29): "Thy rebuke hath broken His heart," and on page 140 (No. 30): "Behold, and see." These two numbers, which are among the most beautiful, sublime and affecting of all that Händel has given us in his oratorios, and which convey a sense of mournful, hopeless anxiety in a manner of almost unparalleled realism, should be attentively studied by every oratorio-singer who truly loves his art.

We seize this occasion to direct attention to another important matter, which ought to be mentioned, if for no other reason, because it is unnoticed in all the other vocal scores. We refer to the chorus "Glory to God!" page 82 (No. 17). Here Händel inserted in his original score the following phrase: "da lontano e un poco piano" (as from a distance, and rather softly); and only thus should this chorus be performed. It appears to us that, relying on Händel's directions for the dynamics of this number, there can be no doubt that he intended a gradual approach (augmentation) of this solemn chant, as of an increasingly urgent, divinely inspired announcement, followed by an equally gradual *decrescendo* withdrawal. Supporting evidence is found in the postlude, which, after a grand *fortissimo* climax of the chorus, dies away to a whispered *pianissimo*.—The authenticity of the above reading has occasionally been called in question, with argument both in speech and writing; but such questioning can rest only on a lack of acquaintance—or an inexact acquaintance—with Händel's original score. So, in order to settle this important point definitively, we publish at the beginning of this edition a facsimile of the first page of this chorus from Händel's original manuscript, which should suffice to set the question at rest forever.

In our edition the greatest care has also been bestowed upon the word-text, and each number provided with a correct reference to the corresponding section in the Bible.

We can, therefore, publish this edition with the consciousness that it has been prepared with the thoroughness and reverent care due to this eternally beautiful masterwork.

MAX SPICKER.

New York, March, 1912.

THE MESSIAH

PART THE FIRST

I. OVERTURE

II. RECIT. *Accompanied.* (TENOR)

Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God; speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem; and cry unto her, that her warfare is accomplished, that her iniquity is pardoned.

The voice of him that crieth in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make straight in the desert a highway for our God.

III. AIR (TENOR)

Every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill made low; the crooked straight, and the rough places plain.

IV. CHORUS

And the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together: for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it.

V. RECIT. *Accompanied.* (BASS)

Thus saith the Lord of Hosts:— Yet once a little while and I will shake the heavens, and the earth, the sea, and the dry land; and I will shake all nations, and the desire of all nations shall come.

The Lord, whom ye seek, shall suddenly come to his temple, even the messenger of the covenant, whom ye delight in; Behold, He shall come, saith the Lord of Hosts.

VI. AIR (BASS)

But who may abide the day of His coming, and who shall stand when He appeareth?

For He is like a refiner's fire.

VII. CHORUS

And He shall purify the sons of Levi, that they may offer unto the Lord an offering in righteousness

VIII. RECIT. (ALTO)

Behold, a virgin shall conceive, and bear a Son, and shall call his name EMMANUEL, God with us.

IX. AIR (ALTO) AND CHORUS

O thou that tellest good tidings to Zion, get thee up into the high mountain; O thou that tellest good tidings to Jerusalem, lift up thy voice with strength; lift it up, be not afraid; say unto the cities of Judah, Behold your God!

Arise, shine, for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee.

X. RECIT. *Accompanied.* (BASS)

For, behold, darkness shall cover the earth, and gross darkness the people; but the Lord shall arise upon thee, and His glory shall be seen upon thee, and the Gentiles shall come to thy light, and kings to the brightness of thy rising.

XI. AIR (BASS)

The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light: and they that dwell in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined.

XII. CHORUS

For unto us a Child is born, unto us a Son is given, and the government shall be upon His shoulder: and His name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace.

XIII. PASTORAL SYMPHONY

XIV. RECIT. (SOPRANO)

There were shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flocks by night.

RECIT. *Accompanied.* (SOPRANO)

And lo! the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them, and they were sore afraid.

XV. RECIT. (SOPRANO)

And the angel said unto them, Fear not; for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people.

For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.

XVI. RECIT. *Accompanied.* (SOPRANO)

And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying :

XVII. CHORUS

Glory to God in the highest, and peace on earth, good-will towards men.

XVIII. AIR (SOPRANO)

Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion ; Shout, O daughter of Jerusalem ; behold, thy king cometh unto thee.

He is the righteous Saviour, and He shall speak peace unto the heathen.

XIX. RECIT. (ALTO)

Then shall the eyes of the blind be opened, and the ears of the deaf unstoppèd ; then shall

the lame man leap as an hart, and the tongue of the dumb shall sing.

XX. AIR (ALTO)

He shall feed His flock like a shepherd ; and He shall gather the lambs with His arm, and carry them in His bosom, and gently lead those that are with young.

AIR (SOPRANO)

Come unto Him, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and He shall give you rest.

Take His yoke upon you, and learn of Him ; for He is meek and lowly of heart : and ye shall find rest unto your souls.

XXI. CHORUS

His yoke is easy and His burthen is light .

PART THE SECOND

XXII. CHORUS

Behold the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sins of the world.

XXIII. AIR (ALTO)

He was despised and rejected of men : a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief.

*[He gave His back to the smiters, and His cheeks to them that plucked off the hair : He hid not His face from shame and spitting.]

XXIV. CHORUS

Surely He hath borne our griefs, and carried our sorrows ; He was wounded for our transgressions ; He was bruised for our iniquities ; the chastisement of our peace was upon Him.

XXV. CHORUS

And with His stripes we are healed.

XXVI. CHORUS

All we like sheep have gone astray ; we have turned every one to his own way ; and the Lord hath laid on Him the iniquity of us all.

XXVII. RECIT. *Accompanied.* (TENOR)

All they that see Him, laugh Him to scorn, they shoot out their lips, and shake their heads, saying :—

XXVIII. CHORUS

He trusted in God that He would deliver Him ; let Him deliver Him, if He delight in Him.

XXIX. RECIT. *Accompanied.* (TENOR)

Thy rebuke hath broken His heart ; He is full of heaviness. He looked for some to have pity on Him, but there was no man ; neither found He any to comfort Him.

XXX. AIR (TENOR)

Behold, and see if there be any sorrow like unto His sorrow.

XXXI. RECIT. *Accompanied.* (TENOR)

He was cut off out of the land of the living : for the transgression of Thy people was He stricken.

XXXII. AIR (TENOR)

But Thou didst not leave His soul in hell ; nor didst Thou suffer Thy Holy One to see corruption.

XXXIII. CHORUS

Lift up your heads, O ye gates ; and be ye lift up, ye everlasting doors ; and the King of glory shall come in.

Who is the King of glory ? The Lord strong

*See Note, p. ix.

and mighty, the Lord mighty in battle.

Lift up your heads, O ye gates; and be ye lift up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of glory shall come in.

Who is the King of glory? The Lord of Hosts, He is the King of glory.

XXXIV. RECIT. (TENOR)

Unto which of the angels said He at any time, Thou art my Son, this day have I begotten Thee?

XXXV. CHORUS

Let all the angels of God worship Him.

XXXVI. AIR* (BASS)

[Thou art gone up on high, Thou hast led captivity captive, and received gifts for men; yea, even for Thine enemies, that the Lord God might dwell among them.]

XXXVII. CHORUS

The Lord gave the word: great was the company of the preachers.

XXXVIII. AIR (SOPRANO)

How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the gospel of peace, and bring glad tidings of good things.

XXXIX. CHORUS

Their sound is gone out into all lands, and their words unto the ends of the world.

XL. AIR (BASS)

Why do the nations so furiously rage together? [and] why do the people imagine a vain thing?

The kings of the earth rise up, and the rulers take counsel together against the Lord, and against His Anointed.

XLI. CHORUS

Let us break their bonds asunder, and cast away their yokes from us.

XLII. RECIT. (TENOR)

He that dwelleth in heaven shall laugh them to scorn; the Lord shall have them in derision.

XLIII. AIR (TENOR)

Thou shalt break them with a rod of iron; Thou shalt dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel.

XLIV. CHORUS

HALLELUJAH! for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth.

The kingdom of this world is become the kingdom of our Lord, and of His Christ; and He shall reign for ever and ever.

KING OF KINGS, AND LORD OF LORDS. HALLELUJAH!

PART THE THIRD

XLV. AIR (SOPRANO)

I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that He shall stand at the latter day upon the earth:

And though worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God.

For now is Christ risen from the dead, the first-fruits of them that sleep.

XLVI. CHORUS

Since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead. For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive.

XLVII. RECIT. *Accompanied.* (BASS)

Behold, I tell you a mystery: We shall not all sleep; but we shall all be changed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trumpet.

XLVIII. AIR (BASS)

The trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed.

*[For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality.]

* See Note, p. ix.

XLIX. RECIT. (ALTO) *See Note, below.*

[*Then* shall be brought to pass the saying that is written: Death is swallowed up in victory.

L. DUET (ALTO AND TENOR)

O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory? The sting of death is sin, and the strength of sin is the law.

LI. CHORUS

But thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.

LII. AIR (SOPRANO)

If God be for us, who can be against us? who shall lay any thing to the charge of God's elect?

It is God that justifieth, who is he that condemneth?

It is Christ that died, yea, rather, that is risen again, who is at the right hand of God, who makes intercession for us.]

LIII. CHORUS

Worthy is the Lamb that was slain, and hath redeemed us to God by His blood, to receive power, and riches, and wisdom, and strength, and honour, and glory, and blessing.

Blessing and honour, glory and power, be unto Him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb, for ever and ever.

Amen.

NOTE

The latter part of Nos. 23 and 48 and the whole of Nos. 34, 35, 36, 49, 50, 51, and 52 are customarily omitted.

Nos 1-21 and 44 are regarded as especially suitable for performance at Christmas.

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allarg.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The lyrics "Glorious in the High" and "and Peace on Earth" are written below the staves. The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style.

with

THE MESSIAH

PART I

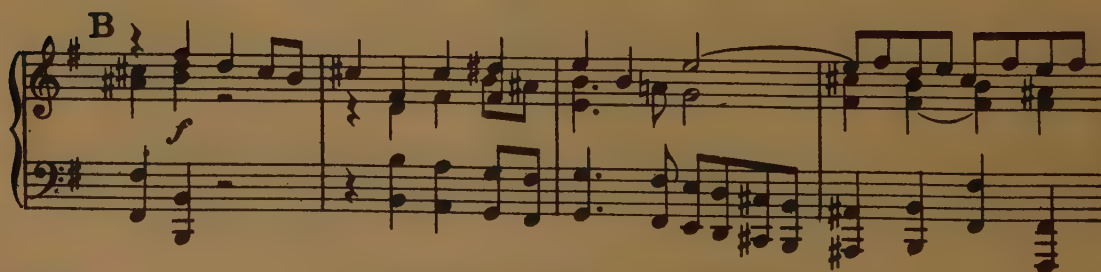
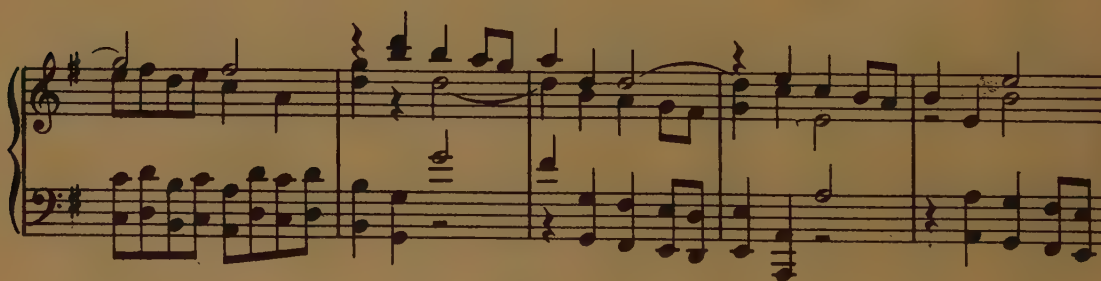
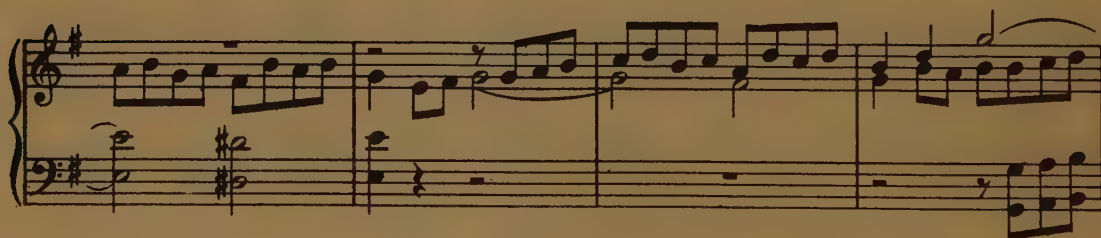
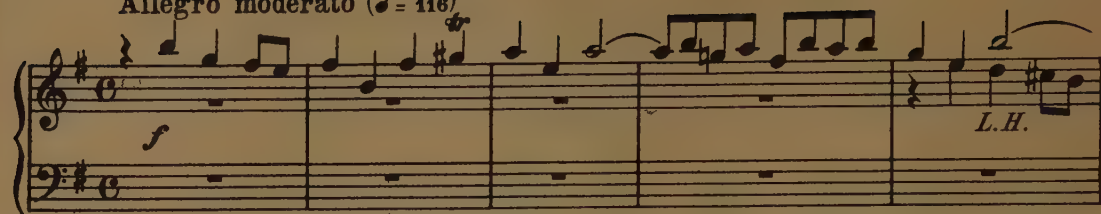
No 1. - OVERTURE

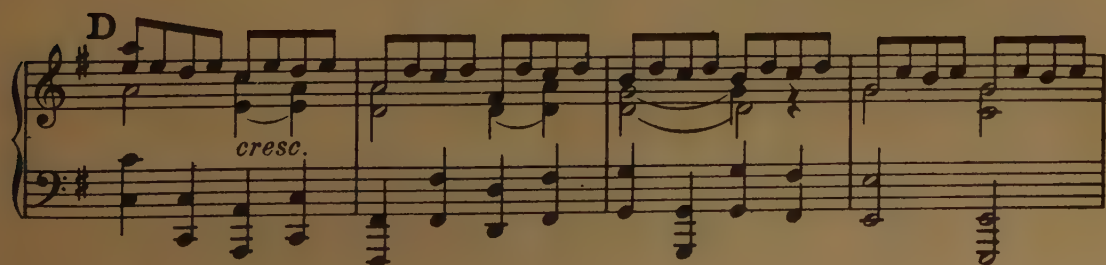
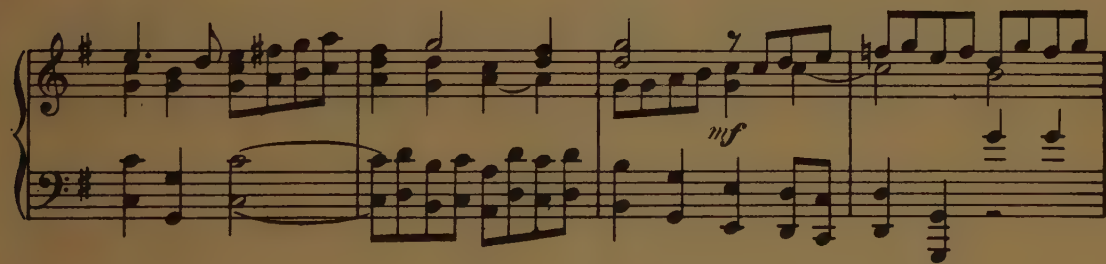
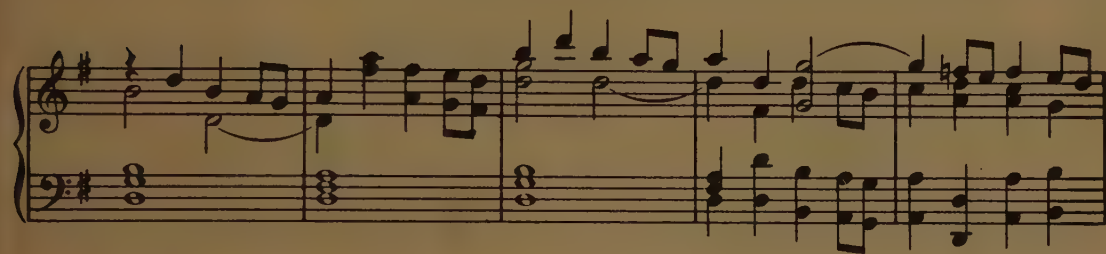
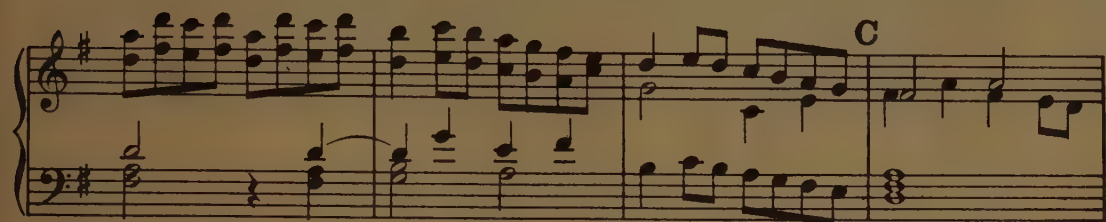
G. F. Händel

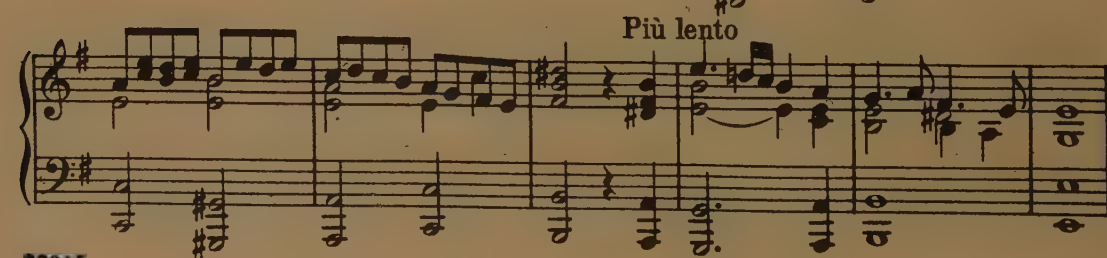
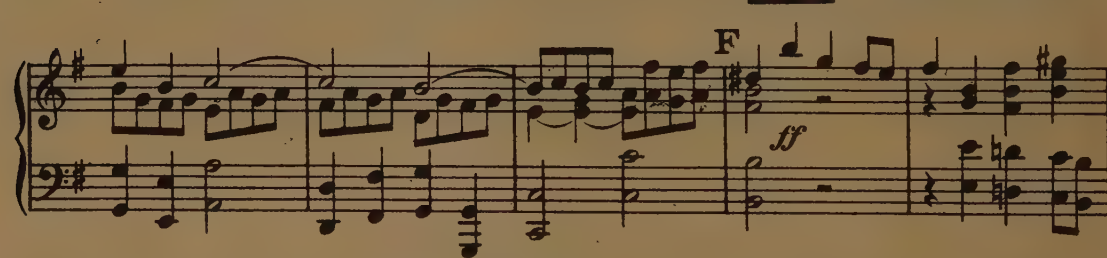
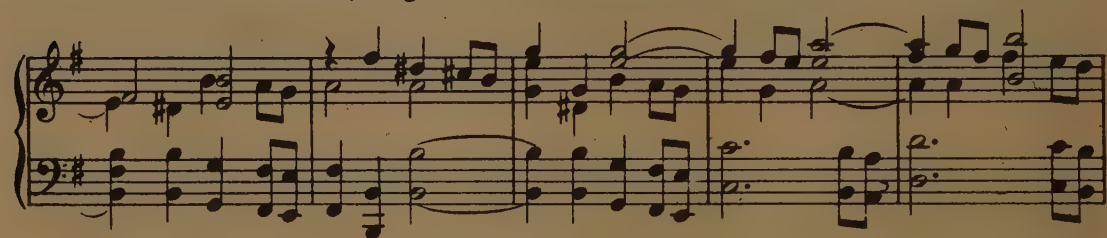
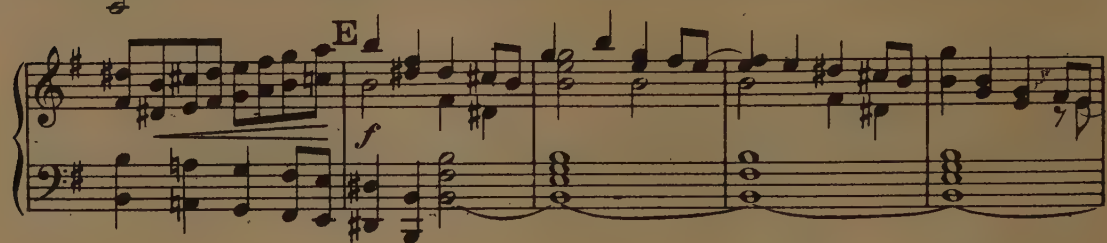
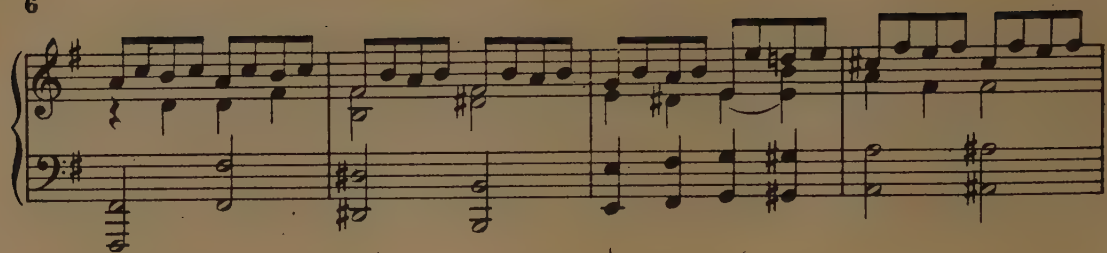
Grave (♩ = 120)

The musical score is written for piano and consists of four systems. The first system is marked 'Grave (♩ = 120)'. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature is 3/4. The score is written in treble and bass staves. The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second system continues the piece. The third system features a forte (ff) dynamic marking in the bass line. The fourth system concludes the piece with a final chord in G major.

Allegro moderato (♩ = 116)







No 2. - RECITATIVE FOR TENOR

"COMFORT YE MY PEOPLE"

Isaiah xl: 1-3

Larghetto e piano (♩ = 80)

The first system shows the piano introduction. It consists of three staves: a single treble staff and a grand staff (treble and bass). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is common time (C). The piano part features a series of chords in the right hand and a more active line in the left hand, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

The second system begins the vocal solo. The top staff is labeled "TENOR SOLO". The lyrics "Com-fort ye, com -" are written below the staff. The piano accompaniment continues with chords and a moving bass line. Dynamics include *fp* (fortissimo piano) and *p* (piano).

The third system continues the vocal solo. The lyrics "- fort ye — my peo-ple, com - fort ye," are written below the staff. The piano accompaniment features a more active bass line. Dynamics include *ad lib.* (ad libitum) and *fp*.

The fourth system concludes the vocal solo. The lyrics "com - - - fort ye my peo-ple," are written below the staff. The piano accompaniment features a more active bass line. Dynamics include *a tempo* and *fp*.

saith your God, saith your God;

fp *mf*

spea k ye com-fort-a-bly to Je-ru-sa-lem, spea k ye

p simile

com-fort-a-bly to Je-ru-sa-lem, and cry un-to her that her

mf **B** ¹⁾

war-fare, her war-fare is ac-com-plish'd, that her in-

p ²⁾

Original orchestral score has:

22945

¹⁾
cry un-to her

²⁾
is ac-com-plish'd

i - qui-ty is par-don'd, that her in - i - qui-ty is par -

don'd.

C
The voice of him that crieth in the wilderness, Pre-pare ye the way of the

Lord, make straight in the desert a high-way for our God.

No 3. - AIR FOR TENOR

"EVERY VALLEY SHALL BE EXALTED"

Isaiah xl: 4

Andante (♩ = 80)

The musical score is written for piano and tenor. It begins with a piano introduction in E major (three sharps) and common time. The tempo is marked 'Andante' with a quarter note equal to 80 beats per minute. The first system of piano accompaniment features a melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand, with dynamics ranging from *mf* to *f*. The second system continues this accompaniment, with dynamics *p*, *f*, and *p* indicated. The third system introduces the 'TENOR SOLO' with the lyrics 'Ev-ry val-ley,'. The piano accompaniment continues beneath the solo. The fourth system features the tenor singing 'ev-ry val-ley — shall be ex-alt-ed, shall be —' with the piano accompaniment providing harmonic support. Dynamics *p*, *mf*, and *p* are marked for the piano part in this system.

mf *p* *f* *p*

A
TENOR SOLO
Ev-ry val-ley,

ev-ry val-ley — shall be ex-alt-ed, shall be —

p *mf* *p*

ex-alt -

This system contains the first staff of music. The vocal line begins with a melodic phrase in E major, marked with a long horizontal line underneath. The piano accompaniment consists of chords in the right hand and a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand.

- ed, shall be ex - alt - - ed,

This system contains the second staff of music. The vocal line continues the melody with the lyrics "- ed, shall be ex - alt - - ed,". The piano accompaniment features a dynamic shift from *f* (forte) to *p* (piano) in the right hand, while the left hand maintains the eighth-note pattern.

shall be ex-alt -

This system contains the third staff of music. The vocal line continues with the lyrics "shall be ex-alt -". The piano accompaniment continues with the same harmonic and rhythmic structure as the previous systems.

B
- ed, and ev'-ry moun-tain and hill — made low;

This system contains the fourth staff of music, marked with a section letter **B**. The vocal line concludes with the lyrics "- ed, and ev'-ry moun-tain and hill — made low;". The piano accompaniment includes a *p* (piano) dynamic marking in the right hand and ends with a final chord.

the crook-ed straight, and the rough plac-es

This system contains the first line of the vocal melody and the first two staves of the piano accompaniment. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The vocal line begins with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G#4, an eighth note F#4, and a quarter note E4. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes in both hands.

plain, the crook-ed

This system continues the vocal melody and piano accompaniment. The vocal line has a half note G#4, followed by a half note F#4, and then a quarter note E4. The piano accompaniment continues with similar rhythmic patterns, including some chords.

straight, the crook - ed straight, and rough places plain,

cresc. *p*

This system contains the third line of the vocal melody and the third and fourth staves of the piano accompaniment. The vocal line has a quarter note G#4, an eighth note F#4, a quarter note E4, and a half note D#4. The piano accompaniment includes a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking on the third staff and a *p* (piano) marking on the fourth staff.

simile

This system contains the fourth line of the vocal melody and the fifth and sixth staves of the piano accompaniment. The vocal line has a half note G#4, a half note F#4, and a quarter note E4. The piano accompaniment features a *simile* (simile) marking on the fifth staff, indicating a continuation of the previous texture.

— and the rough plac-es plain.

Ev-'ry val-ley, ev-'ry val-ley—

— shall be ex-alt —

— ed,

ev-'ry val-ley, ev-'ry val-ley — shall be ex-alt - -

p *f* *p*

D

- - - - - ed, and ev-'ry moun-tain and

hill made low; the crook-ed straight, the

p

crook-ed straight, the crook-ed straight, and the rough places plain, —

and the rough plac-es plain, and the rough plac-es

plain, the crook-ed straight,

ad lib. **E**
and the rough plac - es plain.

colla voce *fa tempo*
senza Ped.

p

f *p* *cresc.* *f*

Nº 4. - CHORUS

"AND THE GLORY OF THE LORD"

Isaiah xl: 5

Allegro

SOPRANO

ALTO

TENOR

BASS

Allegro (♩ = 112)

Piano accompaniment for the first system of the chorus. The music is in 3/4 time, key of D major (two sharps). It features a melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The tempo is marked Allegro (♩ = 112).

Vocal and piano accompaniment for the second system of the chorus. The vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) enter with the lyrics "And the glo - ry, the glo-ry of the Lord, the glo-ry of the". The piano accompaniment continues with a melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The tempo is marked Allegro (♩ = 112).

*) According to the original score.

Lord shall be re - -

Lord shall be re - - veal - - ed,

Lord shall be re - - veal - -

veal - - ed, and the glo - ry, the glory of the

shall be re - veal-ed,

and the glo - ry, the glory of the Lord

- ed, shall be re - veal-ed,

Lord shall be re - veal, and the

be re - - veal - - ed, and the

shall be re - veal - - ed, and the

and the

glo-ry, the glo-ry of the Lord shall be re-veal - ed,
 glo-ry, the glo-ry of the Lord shall be re-veal - ed,
 glo-ry, the glo-ry of the Lord shall be re-veal - ed,
 glo-ry, the glo-ry of the Lord shall be re-veal - ed,

mf
 and all flesh - shall

see it to - geth-er;
mf
 and all flesh shall see it to - geth-er;

B

and all flesh shall see it to - geth -

and all flesh shall see it to - geth -

for the mouth of the Lord hath spok-en

For the mouth of the Lord hath spok-en

B

er; for the mouth of the Lord hath spok - en

er, and all flesh shall see it to - geth -

it; and all flesh shall see it to - geth -

it; and all flesh shall see it to - geth -

it;

er, and all flesh, and all flesh shall see it to - geth - er;

er, and all flesh shall see it to - geth - er; the

er; for the

C

and all flesh shall see it to - geth - er;
 and all flesh shall see it to - geth - er;
 mouth of the Lord hath spok - en it.
 mouth of the Lord hath spok - en it.

And the glo - ry, the glo - ry of the Lord, and all
 And the glo - ry, the glo - ry of the Lord, and all flesh shall
 And the glo - ry, the glo - ry of the Lord, and all flesh shall
 And the glo - ry, the glo - ry of the Lord, and all

flesh shall see it to - geth - er; the mouth of the Lord hath
 see it to - geth - er; and the glo - ry, the glo - ry of the
 see it, shall see it to - geth - er;
 flesh shall see it to - geth - er;

spok - en it,
 Lord shall be re - - veal - ed, and all
 and all flesh -
 and all flesh -

for the mouth of the Lord hath
 flesh - shall see it to - geth - er; for the
 shall see it to - geth - er; the glo - ry, the glo - ry of the
 shall see it to - geth - er;

spok - en it, hath - spok - - - en it;
 mouth of the Lord hath spok - en it; and all
 Lord shall be re - - veal - - ed,
 and the glo - ry, the glo - ry of the Lord shall be re - veal - ed,

ff

and the glo-ry, the glo-ry, the
 flesh— shall see it to- geth-er;
 and all flesh— shall see it to- geth-er;
 and all flesh shall see it to- geth-er;

glo-ry of the Lord shall be re - veal - - ed,
ff and the glo - ry, the glo-ry of the Lord shall be re -
ff and the glo - ry, the glo-ry of the Lord
ff and the glo - ry, the glo-ry of the Lord shall

and all flesh shall
 veal - - ed, re - veal-ed, and all flesh shall
 shall be re - veal - - ed, and all flesh shall
 be re - veal - - ed, re - veal - - ed; for the mouth

see it to - geth - er, to - geth - er; for the mouth of the
 see it to - geth - er, to - geth - er;
 see it to - geth - er, to - geth - er; for the mouth of the
 of the Lord hath spok - en it, for the mouth of the

F

Lord — hath spok - en it, for the mouth of the
 Lord hath spok - en it, for the mouth of the
 Lord — hath spok - en it, for the mouth of the Lord, — the
 Lord hath spok - en it, for the mouth of the Lord, — the

Adagio

Lord — hath spok - - en it
 Lord — hath spok - - en it.
 mouth of the Lord — hath spok - - en it.
 mouth of the Lord — hath spok - - en it.

Adagio

No 5. - RECITATIVE FOR BASS

"THUS SAITH THE LORD"

Haggai ii: 6, 7. - Malachi, iii: 1

Andante (♩ = 76)

BASS SOLO

Thus saith the Lord, the Lord of Hosts:

The first system of the musical score. It features a Bass Solo line in the upper register and a piano accompaniment in the lower register. The tempo is marked 'Andante' with a quarter note equal to 76 beats per minute. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The piano accompaniment begins with a forte (f) dynamic.

Yet once a lit-tle while, and I will shake

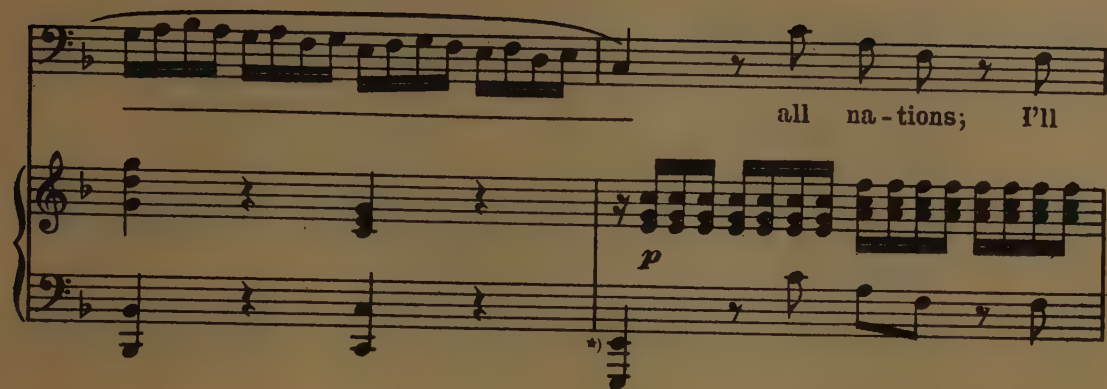
The second system of the musical score. The Bass Solo line continues with a melodic line, while the piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines in both hands.

the heav'ns and the earth, the sea and the dry land;

The third system of the musical score. The Bass Solo line features a more active, eighth-note melody. The piano accompaniment continues with sustained chords and moving bass lines.

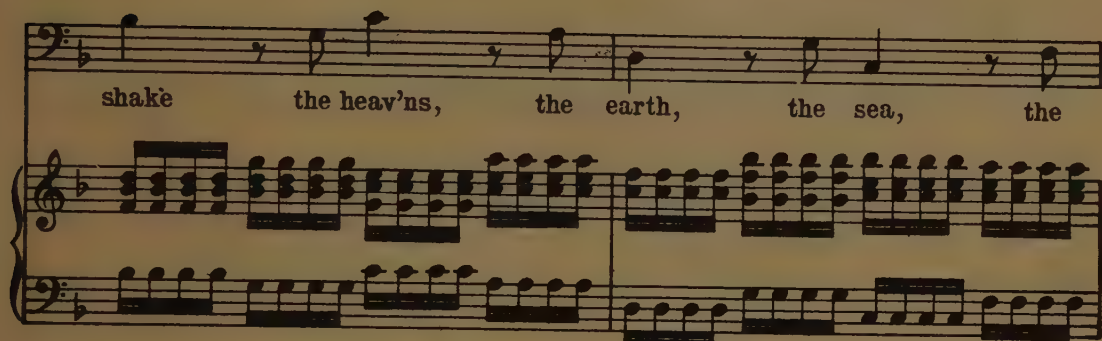
A
and I will shake, and I will shake

The fourth system of the musical score. It begins with a section marked 'A'. The Bass Solo line has a rapid, sixteenth-note melody. The piano accompaniment is marked with a piano-piano (pp) dynamic and consists of sustained chords.

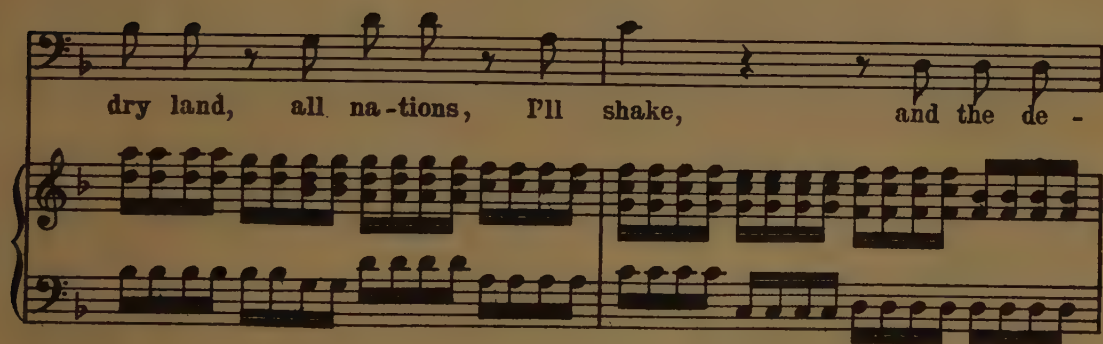


all na-tions; I'll

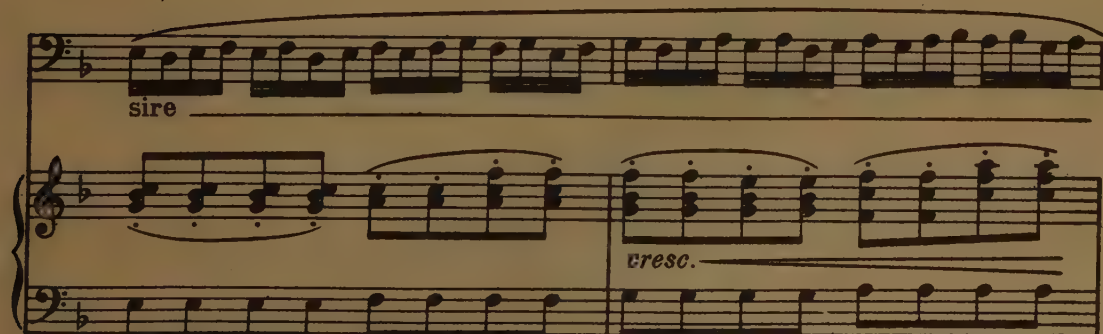
p



shake the heav'ns, the earth, the sea, the



dry land, all na-tions, I'll shake, and the de -



sire

cresc.

*Other editions have *C* here; according to the original score, however, *E* is correct.

of all na - tions shall come.

B *Recit.*

The Lord whom ye seek shall suddenly come to His temple, ev'n the

mes-sen-ger of the cov - e - nant, whom ye de - light in;

Be-hold, he shall come, saith the Lord of Hosts.

No 6.- AIR FOR BASS

"BUT WHO MAY ABIDE THE DAY OF HIS COMING?"

Malachi III: 2

Larghetto (♩ = 88)

Piano introduction in 3/8 time, key of B-flat major. The right hand features a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment of eighth notes. The tempo is marked 'Larghetto' with a quarter note equal to 88 beats per minute.

BASS SOLO A

But who may a -

First system of the bass solo. The bass line begins with a whole rest followed by a half note G2, then a half note A2, and continues with a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes. The piano accompaniment continues with the same harmonic pattern as the introduction. Dynamics include *p* (piano) at the end of the system.

bide the day of His com-ing?

and who shall stand when

Second system of the bass solo. The bass line continues the melody from the first system. The piano accompaniment features a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic in the right hand and a *p* (piano) dynamic in the left hand.

He ap - pear-eth? who shall stand

when

Third system of the bass solo. The bass line continues the melody. The piano accompaniment features a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic in the right hand and a *p* (piano) dynamic in the left hand.

B

He ap - pear-eth? But who may a - bide, but

who may a - bide the day of His com-ing? and

who shall stand when He ap - - pear-eth?

C

and who shall stand when

He ap - pear - - - - -

eth? when He ap - pear -

D

eth?

Prestissimo (♩ = 138)

pp

cresc.

f

For He is like a re -

p

fin - er's fire,

f

for He is like — a re -

fin -

- er's fire.

E
Who shall stand when He ap -

pear - eth? For He is like a re -

fin -

p *f* *p* *f* *p*

- er's fire, for

f *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *cresc.*

He is like a re - fin -

f

- er's fire,

p *f* *p* *f* *p*

and who shall stand when He ap - pear-eth?

p *colla voce*

F Larghetto (Tempo I)

But who may a - bide the day of His coming?

p *mf*

and who shall stand, and who shall stand when He ap -

p

peareth? when He ap - peareth?

G Prestissimo

For He is like a re - fin - er's

p *f* *p*

fire, like a re - fin - er's

f *p*

fire, and who shall stand when He,

fp

when He ap - - pear-eth? and who shall

fp

stand when He ap - -

p

pear - eth? For He is

cresc. *p*

like a re - fin - - - - er's

fire, — and who shall

stand when He ap - - -

pear - eth, when He ap - - -

pear - eth? For He is

like a re - - fin - - -

First system of music. The vocal line (soprano) has a melodic line with some grace notes. The piano accompaniment consists of a repeating eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand. Dynamics include *f* and *p*.

I Adagio

- er's fire, for He is like a re - fin - er's

cresc. *mf*

Second system of music, marked *I Adagio*. It includes a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part features a crescendo and a mezzo-forte section. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *mf*.

Prestissimo

fire.

f

Third system of music, marked *Prestissimo*. It features a piano accompaniment with a fast, repeating eighth-note pattern in both hands. Dynamics include *f*.

Fourth system of music, continuing the piano accompaniment with a fast, repeating eighth-note pattern in both hands.

Fifth system of music, continuing the piano accompaniment with a fast, repeating eighth-note pattern in both hands.

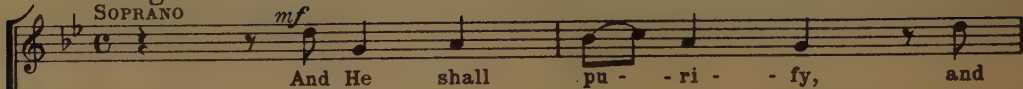
No 7.- CHORUS

"AND HE SHALL PURIFY"

Malachi iii: 3

Allegro

SOPRANO



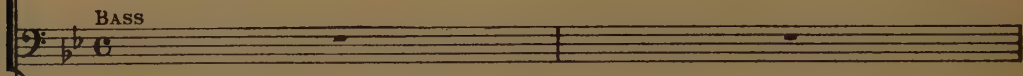
ALTO



TENOR



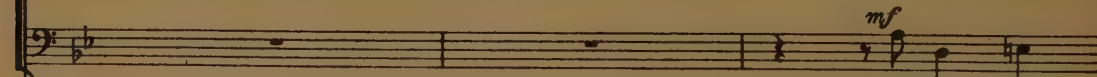
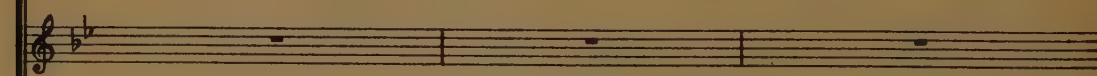
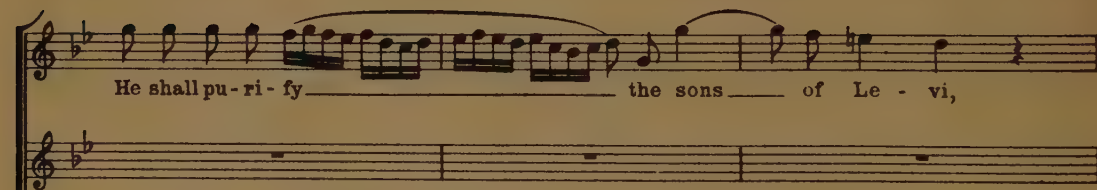
BASS



Allegro (♩ = 72)

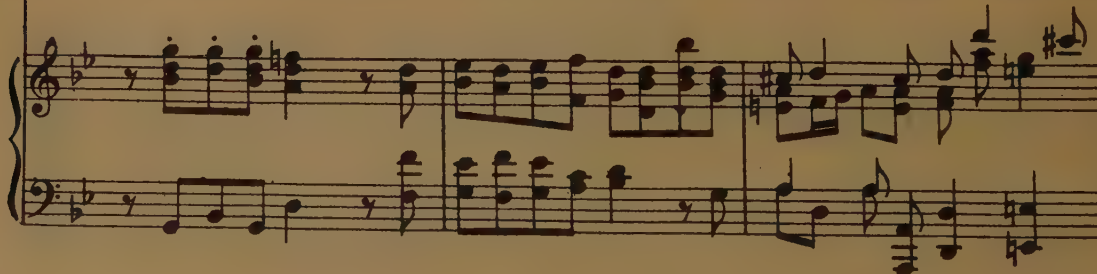


He shall pu - ri - fy the sons of Le - vi,



mf

And He shall



pu - ri - fy, and He shall pu - ri - fy

mf And He shall pu - ri - fy, *mf* And He shall pu - ri - fy

the sons of Le - - - vi, *A*

and He shall pu - ri - fy

the sons

and He shall pu - ri -

of Le - - - vi,

and

fy

the sons of Le -

and

He shall pu - ri - fy, and He shall pu - ri - fy the

the sons of Le - - - vi, the

vi, the sons

He shall pu - ri - fy

sons of Le - - - vi, the sons, the

B

sons of Le - - vi, that they may of - - - fer

of Le - - vi, that they may of - - - fer

the sons of Le - - vi, that they may of - - - fer

sons of Le - - vi, that they may of - - - fer

B

un - - to the Lord an of - fer - ing in right - - - eous -

un - - to the Lord an of - fer - ing in right - - eous - -

un - - to the Lord an of - fer - ing in right - - eous - -

un - - to the Lord an of - fer - ing in right - - - eous -

mf

ness, in right - eous - ness, and He shall pu - ri - fy,

ness, in right - eous - ness, and He shall

ness, in right - eous - ness and He shall

ness, in right - eous - ness, and He shall

mf *f*

pu - - ri - fy,

pu - - ri - fy,

mf pu - - ri - fy, shall pu - ri - fy

mf

mf and He shall pu - ri -

and He shall pu - - ri - - fy,

and He shall pu - - ri - - fy,

f the sons of Le - - vi,

C

fy, shall

and He shall

and He shall

and He shall

C

pu - ri - fy, and He shall pu - ri - fy,

pu - ri - fy, and He shall pu - ri - fy,

pu - ri - fy, and He shall pu - ri - fy,

pu - ri - fy, and He shall pu - ri - fy, and

C

and He shall pu - ri - fy the sons, the sons of

and He shall pu - ri - fy the sons of

He shall pu - ri - fy the sons of Le - vi, the sons of

Le - vi, and He shall pu - ri - fy,

and He shall pu - ri - fy and He shall

Le - vi, and He shall pu - ri - fy,

Le - vi, and He shall pu - ri - fy,

D

pu - ri - fy the sons

and He shall pu - ri - fy

and He shall pu - ri - fy, shall pu - ri -

D

and He shall pu - ri - fy,

of Le - - vi,

the sons of

fy the sons of Le - - vi, the

shall pu - ri -

Le - - vi,

sons of Le - - -

and He shall pu - ri - fy

fy, shall pu - ri - fy,

shall pu - ri - fy the sons

vi, and

the sons
 shall pu - ri - fy the
 of Le - - - - -vi, the
 He shall pu - ri - fy the sons, the

E *ff*
 of Le - vi, that they may of - - - fer
ff
 sons of Le - vi, that they may of - - - fer
ff
 sons of Le vi, that they may of - - - fer
ff
 sons of Le - vi, that they may of - - - fer
E *ff*

un - - to the Lord an of - fer - ing in right - eous -

un - - to the Lord an of - fer - ing in right - eous -

un - - to the Lord an of - fer - ing in right - eous -

un - - to the Lord an of - fer - ing in right - eous -

ness, in right - eous - ness.

ness, in right - eous - ness.

ness, in right - eous - ness.

ness, in right - eous - ness.

mf

Nº 8.— RECITATIVE FOR ALTO

“BEHOLD! A VIRGIN SHALL CONCEIVE”

Isaiah vii: 14.— Matt. i: 23

ALTO SOLO

Be-hold! a vir-gin shall con-ceive, and bear a son,

and shall call his name Em - man - u - el: God with us.

Nº 9.— AIR FOR ALTO, AND CHORUS

“O THOU THAT TELLEST GOOD TIDINGS TO ZION”

Isaiah xl: 9

Andante (♩ = 144)

0

p

f

A

thou that tell-est good ti-dings to Zi-on,

f

get thee up in-to the high moun-tain!

p

mf

O thou that tell-est good

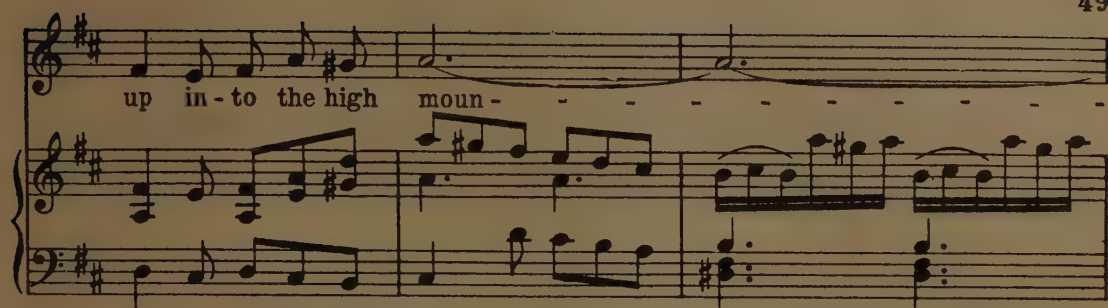
p

B

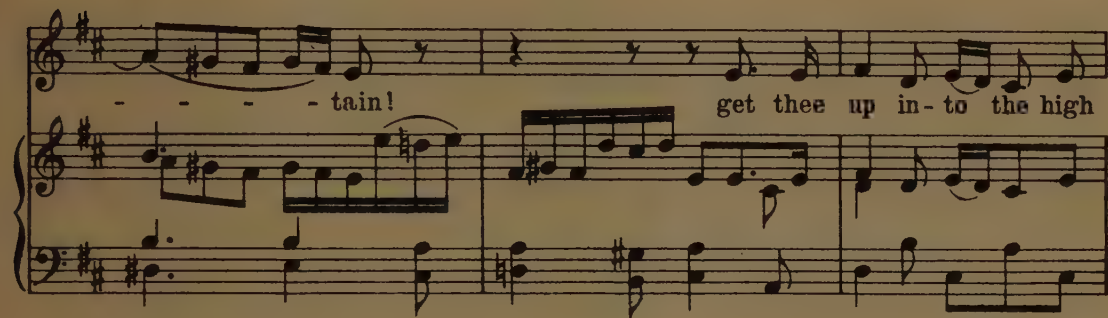
ti-dings to Zi-on, get thee

mf

p



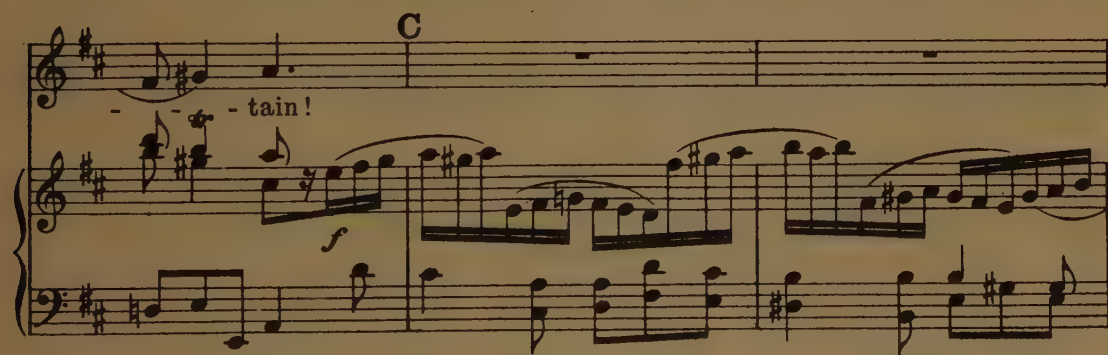
up in - to the high moun -



- tain! get thee up in - to the high

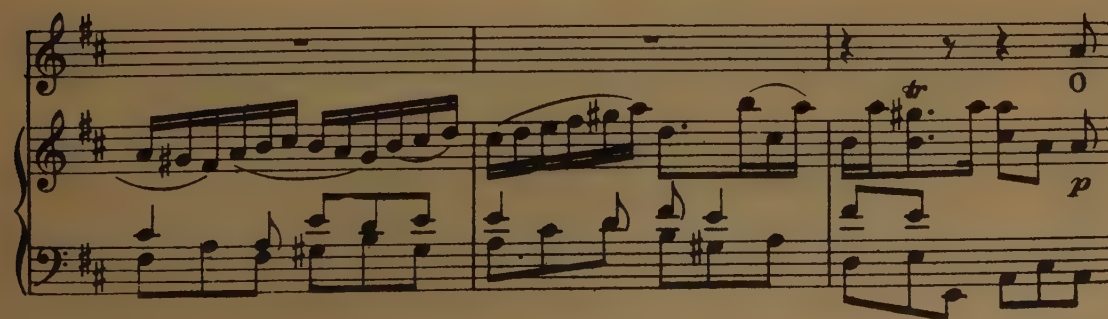


moun -



- tain!

f



p

thou that tell-est good ti-dings to Je-ru-sa-lem, lift

up thy voice with strength! lift it

up, be not a-fraid! Say un-to the

cit-ies of Ju-dah, say un-to the cit-ies of Ju-dah,

Be - hold_ your God!_ be - hold_ your God! Say

un-to the cit-ies of Ju - - - dah, Be -

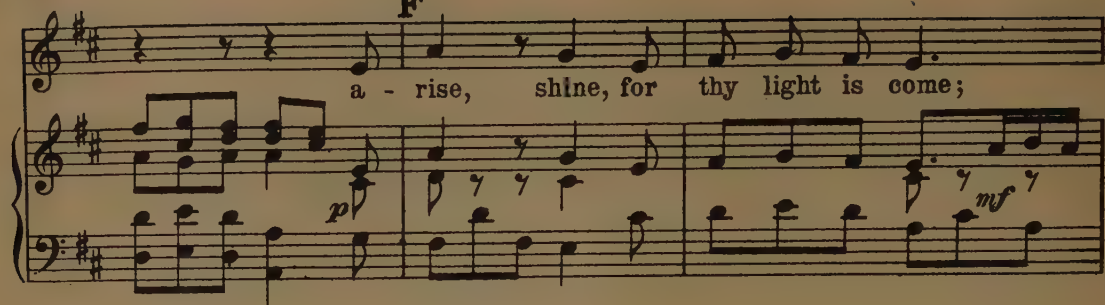
hold your God! be - hold your God!

E
be - hold your God!

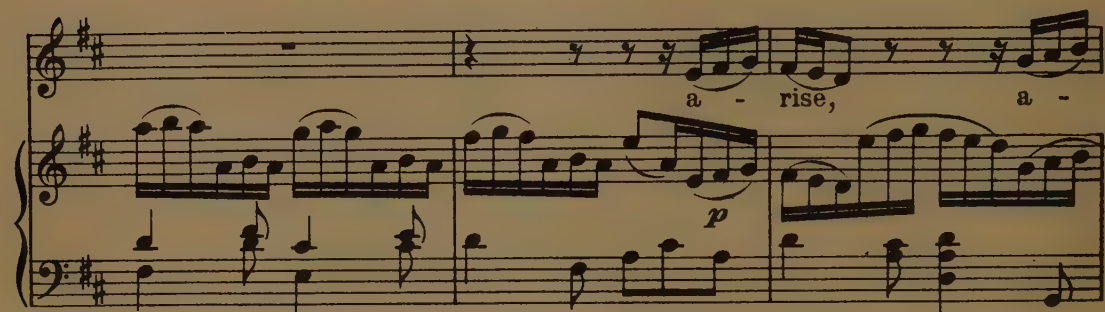
O
p

thou that tell-est good ti-dings to Zi - on,

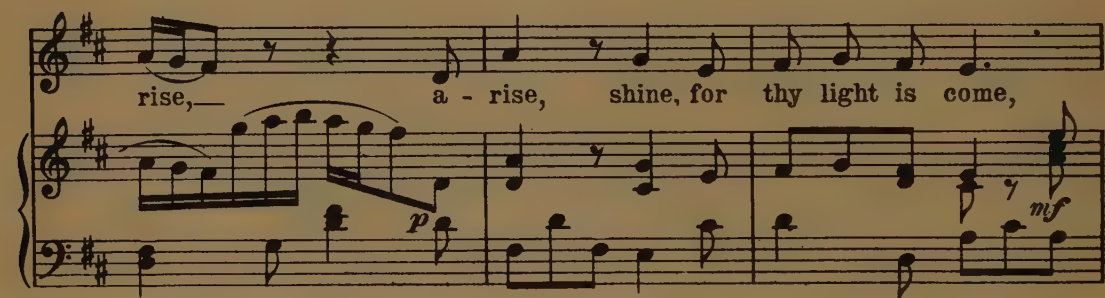
F



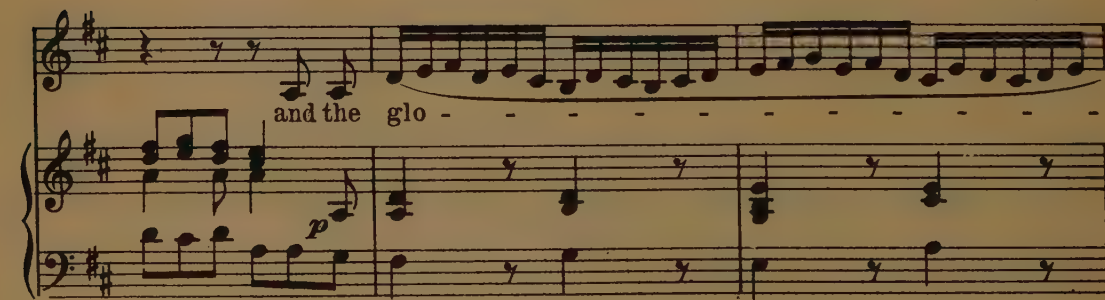
First system of musical notation. The vocal line begins with a whole rest, followed by the lyrics "a - rise, shine, for thy light is come;". The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).



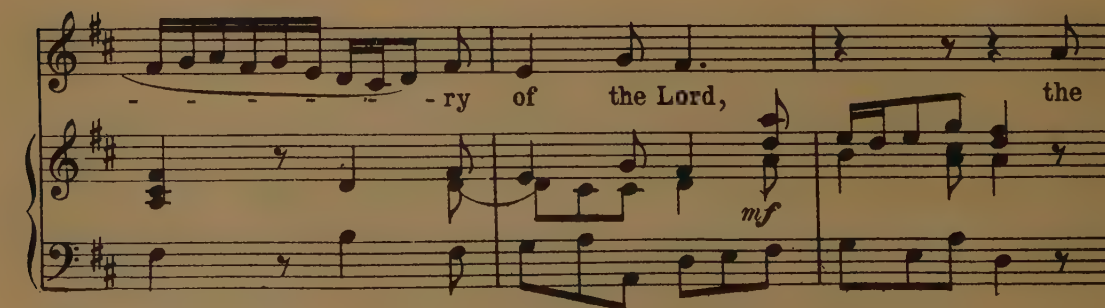
Second system of musical notation. The vocal line has a whole rest followed by "a - rise, a -". The piano accompaniment continues with a flowing eighth-note pattern. A *p* (piano) dynamic is marked.



Third system of musical notation. The vocal line continues with "rise, — a - rise, shine, for thy light is come,". The piano accompaniment features a descending eighth-note scale in the right hand. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).



Fourth system of musical notation. The vocal line begins with "and the glo -" followed by a long horizontal line indicating a sustained note. The piano accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A *p* (piano) dynamic is marked.



Fifth system of musical notation. The vocal line continues with "- ry of the Lord, the". The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic is marked.

G

glo - ry of the Lord is

ris - en, is ris - en up - on thee, is ris - en, is

ris - en up - on thee, the glo - ry, the

glo - ry, the glo - ry of the Lord

is ris - en up - on thee.

colla voce

CHORUS

H
SOPRANO

O thou that tell - est good ti - dings to Zi - on, good

ALTO

TENOR

BASS

H

ti - - dings to Je - ru - - sa - lem, O

O thou that tell - est good

thou that tell - est good ti - dings to Zi - on,

ti - dings to Zi - on, good ti - dings to Je - - ru - sa - lem,

thou that tell - est good ti - dings to Zi - on, good ti - dings to Zi - on, a - -

ti - dings to Zi - on, to Zi - - - on, a - -

O thou that tell - est good ti - dings to Zi - on, a - -

I

rise, a - rise, say un - to the cit - ies of

rise, a - rise, say un - to the cit - ies of

rise, a - rise, say un - to the cit - ies of

rise, a - rise, say un - to the cit - ies of

I

L.H.

Ju - dah, Be - hold your God! Be - -

Ju - dah, Be - hold your God! Be - -

Ju - dah, Be - hold your God! Be - -

Ju - dah, Be - hold your God! Be - -

L.H.

hold, the glo - - ry of the Lord is

hold, the glo - - ry of the Lord is

hold, the glo - - ry of the Lord is

hold, the glo - - ry of the Lord is

L.H.

ris - en up - - - on thee. 0 *ff*

ris - en up - - - on thee. 0 *ff*

ris - en up - - - on thee. 0 *ff*

ris - en up - - - on thee. 0 *ff*

K

thou that tell - est good ti - dings to Zi - on, say

thou that tell - est good ti - dings to Zi - on, say

thou that tell - est good ti - dings to Zi - on, say

thou that tell - est good ti - dings to Zi - on, say

K

un - to the cit - ies of Ju - - - dah, Be - -

un to the cit - ies of Ju - - - dah, Be - -

un - to the cit - ies of Ju - - - dah, Be - -

un - to the cit - ies of Ju - - - dah, Be - -

hold, be - - hold, the

hold, be - - hold, the

hold, be - - hold. the

hold, be - - hold, the

glo - ry of the Lord, of the Lord,

glo - ry of the Lord, of the Lord, the

glo - ry of the Lord, of the Lord,

glo - ry of the Lord, of the Lord,

The first system of the musical score consists of four vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are "glo - ry of the Lord, of the Lord," repeated across the staves. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a similar pattern in the left hand.

the glo - - - ry of the

glo - - ry of the Lord

the glo - - - ry of the

the glo - - - ry of the

The second system of the musical score continues the hymn. It features the same four vocal staves and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are "the glo - - - ry of the" and "glo - - ry of the Lord". The piano accompaniment continues with the same eighth-note pattern, providing a harmonic foundation for the vocal parts.

Lord is ris - en up - on thee

is ris - en up - on thee.

Lord is ris - en up - on thee.

Lord is ris - en up - on thee.

allargando

L

Nº 10.- RECITATIVE FOR BASS

"FOR BEHOLD, DARKNESS SHALL COVER THE EARTH"

Isaiah lx: 2, 3

Andante larghetto (♩ = 72)

Piano introduction in D major, 2/4 time. The right hand features a continuous eighth-note pattern, while the left hand plays a steady quarter-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *cresc.* (crescendo).

Piano accompaniment for the first system, continuing the eighth-note texture in both hands.

BASS SOLO

For be - hold, dark - ness shall

The bass solo begins with a half note, followed by eighth notes. The piano accompaniment continues with the eighth-note pattern, marked *p*.

cov - er the earth, and gross dark - ness the

The bass solo continues with eighth notes. The piano accompaniment remains consistent with the eighth-note pattern.

peo - ple, and gross dark - ness the peo - ple:

The bass solo concludes with a half note. The piano accompaniment continues until the end of the system.

but the Lord shall a - rise

poco cresc.

up - on thee, and His

glo - - - - - ry shall be seen up - on thee, and His

glo - - - - - ry shall be seen up - on thee. And the Gentiles shall

f
come to thy light, and kings to the brightness of thy ris - ing.

No 11.- AIR FOR BASS

"THE PEOPLE THAT WALKED IN DARKNESS"

Isaiah ix: 2

Larghetto (♩ = 72)

mf *cresc.*

BASS SOLO

The peo - ple that walk - ed in dark - - - ness, that

mf *p*

A

walk - ed in dark - - - ness, the

p *mf* *p*

peo - ple that walk - ed, that walk - ed in darkness have seen a great light, have

cresc.

seen a great light, the peo - ple that walk - ed, that

mf *p*

walk-ed in darkness have seen a great light,

B

the peo-ple that walk-ed, that walk-ed in dark-ness, that

walk-ed in dark - ness, the peo-ple that walk-ed in dark -

- ness have seen a great light, have seen a great light,

a great light, have seen a great light:

and

p

p

This system shows the beginning of a musical piece in C major. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line starts with a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The piano accompaniment consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes in both hands, creating a flowing texture. Dynamics include piano (*p*) and accents (*v*).

they that dwell, that dwell in the land of the shad -

This system continues the vocal melody with the lyrics "they that dwell, that dwell in the land of the shad -". The piano accompaniment maintains its rhythmic pattern. The system ends with a long dash indicating the word "shadow" is split across the next system.

- ow of death, and

This system continues the vocal melody with the lyrics "- ow of death, and". The piano accompaniment continues with its characteristic rhythmic flow. The system ends with a long dash indicating the word "shadow" is split across the next system.

they that dwell, that dwell in the land, that dwell in the land of the

This system continues the vocal melody with the lyrics "they that dwell, that dwell in the land, that dwell in the land of the". The piano accompaniment continues with its characteristic rhythmic flow. The system ends with a long dash indicating the word "shadow" is split across the next system.

shad-ow of death, up -

This system concludes the vocal melody with the lyrics "shad-ow of death, up -". The piano accompaniment continues with its characteristic rhythmic flow. The system ends with a long dash indicating the word "shadow" is split across the next system.

D

on_ them hath the light shin - ed, and

mf *p*

they that dwell, that dwell in the land of the shad -

- ow of death, up - on_ them hath the

mf *p*

light shin - ed, up - on_ them hath the light shin - ed.

mf

No 12. - CHORUS

"FOR UNTO US A CHILD IS BORN"

Isaiah ix: 6

Andante allegro (♩ = 76)

A SOPRANO
p
 For un-to us a Child is born, un-to us a Son is giv-en, un-to

us a Son is giv-en, for un-to

ALTO

TENOR
p
 For un-to us a Child is born,

BASS

us a Child is born:

un-to us a Son is giv-en, un-to

B

p For un-to us a Child is born,

us a Son is giv-en:

p For un-to

B

un-to us a Son is giv-en, un-to

us a Child is born,

us a Son is giv-en, un-to us a Son is

un-to us a Son is giv-en:

C

and the gov-ern-ment shall

giv-en:

and the gov-ern-ment shall be up-on His shoul

C

be up-on His shoul - der, up-on His shoul-der; and His

and the gov-ern-ment shall be up-on His shoul-der; and His

der; and His

and the gov-ern-ment shall be up-on His shoul-der; and His

D

Name shall be call-ed Won - der-ful, Coun - sel-lor,

Name shall be call-ed Won - der-ful, Coun - sel-lor,

Name shall be call-ed Won - der-ful, Coun - sel-lor,

Name shall be call-ed Won - der-ful, Coun - sel-lor,

The might-y God, The ev - er - last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace.

The might-y God, The ev - er - last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace. Un-to

The might-y God, The ev - er - last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace.

The might-y God, The ev - er - last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace.

us a Child is born, un-to us a Son is

For un-to us a Child is born,

p Un-to us a Child is born,
 giv-en: *mf* and the gov-ern-ment shall
p un-to us a Son is giv-en:

be up-on His shoul -
mf and the gov-ern-ment shall be up on His shoul -

cresc. and His Name *cresc.* shall be call-ed **E** Won - der-ful,
 - der; *cresc.* and His Name shall be call-ed Won - der-ful,
 and His Name *cresc.* shall be call-ed Won - der-ful,
 - der; and His Name shall be call-ed Won - der-ful,
cresc. **E**

Coun - sel-lor, The might - y God, The

Coun - sel-lor, The might - y God, The

Coun - sel-lor, The might - y God, The

Coun - sel-lor, The might - y God, The

ev - er - last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace. For un-to

ev - er - last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace.

ev - er - last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace. Un-to us a Child is born,

ev - er - last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace.

us a Child is born,

For un-to us a Child is born,

For un-to us a Child is born, un-to

un-to us a Son is

un-to us a Son is

us a Son is giv-en:

giv-en: and the gov-ern-ment shall

giv-en: and the gov-ern-ment shall be up-on His shoul-der;

be up-on His shoul-der; and His

and the gov-ern-ment shall be up-on His shoul-der; and His

and the gov-ern-ment shall be up-on His shoul-der; and His

Name shall be call - ed Won - - der-ful,
 Name shall be call - ed Won - - der-ful,
 Name shall be call - ed Won - - der-ful,
 Name shall be call - ed Won - - der-ful,

Coun - - sel-lor, The might - y God, The
 Coun - - sel-lor, The might - y God, The
 Coun - - sel-lor, The might - y God, The
 Coun - - sel-lor, The might - y God, The

ev - er-last-ing Fa - - ther, Prince of Peace. For un-to
 ev - er-last-ing Fa - - ther, Prince of Peace. For un-to
 ev - er-last-ing Fa - - ther, Prince of Peace. For un-to
 ev - er-last-ing Fa - - ther, Prince of Peace. Un-to us a Child is born, un-to

us a Child is born, un - to us a Son is

giv - en, un - to us a Son is

un-to us a Son is giv-en: and the gov-ern-ment, the gov-ern-ment shall

be up - on His shoul - - - der, and the gov - ern - ment shall

be up - on His shoul - der, and the gov - ern - ment shall

and the gov - ern - ment, the gov - ern - ment shall

and the gov - ern - ment, the gov - ern - ment shall

be up - on His shoul - der; and His Name shall be call - ed

be up - on His shoul - der; and His Name shall be call - ed

be up - on His shoul - der; and His Name shall be call - ed

be up - on His shoul - der; and His Name shall be call - ed

G

Won - der-ful, Coun - sel-lor,

Won - der-ful, Coun - sel-lor,

Won - der-ful, Coun - sel-lor,

Won - der-ful, Coun - sel-lor,

G

Won - der-ful, Coun - sel-lor,

Won - der-ful, Coun - sel-lor,

Won - der-ful, Coun - sel-lor,

Won - der-ful, Coun - sel-lor,

The might-y God, The ev-er-last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace, The

The might-y God, The ev-er-last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace, The

The might-y God, The ev-er-last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace, The

The might-y God, The ev-er-last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace, The

ev-er-last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace.

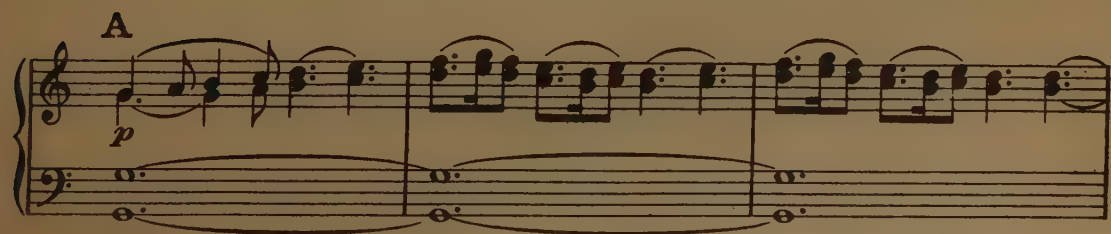
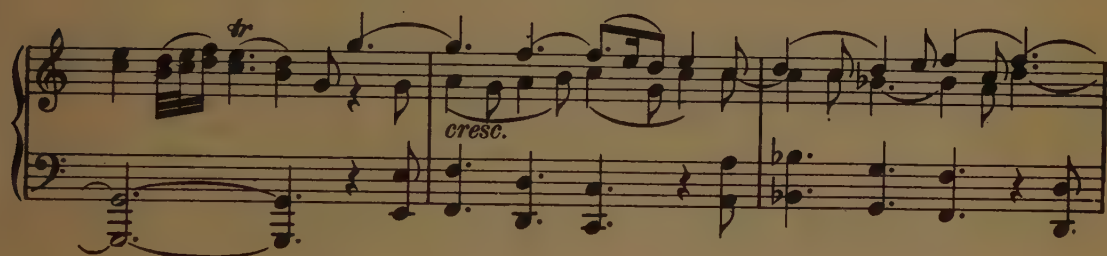
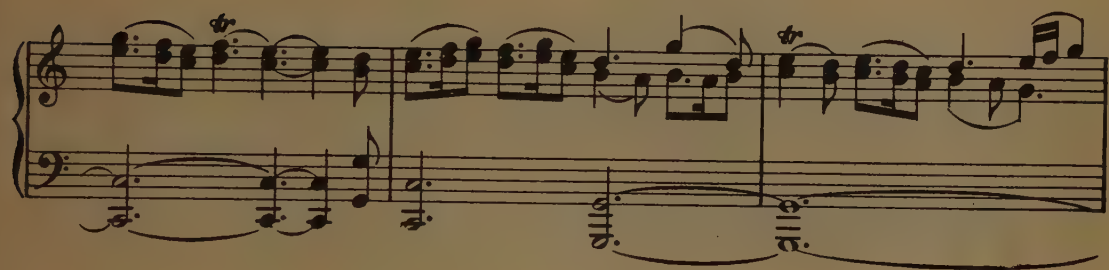
ev-er-last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace.

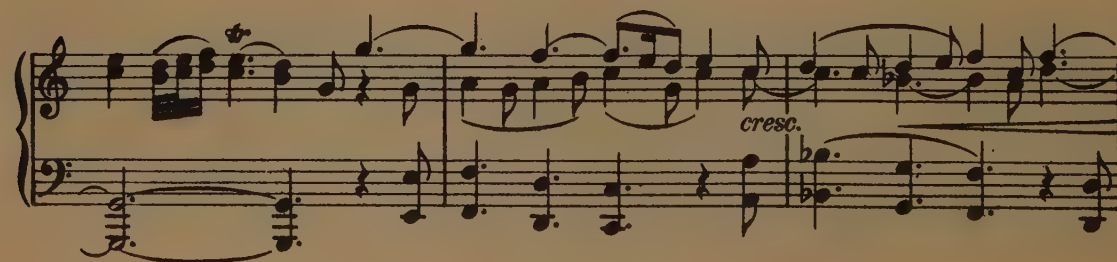
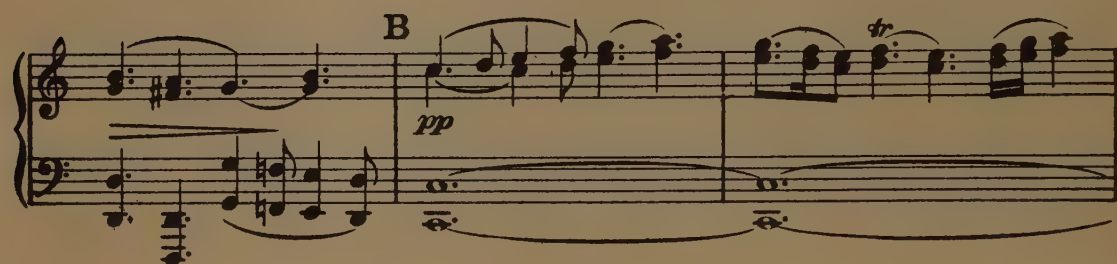
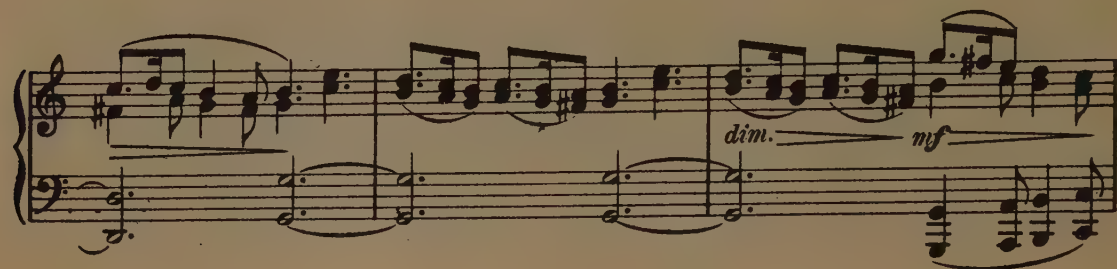
ev-er-last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace.

ev-er-last-ing Fa-ther, The Prince of Peace.

Nº 13.
PASTORAL SYMPHONY

Larghetto (♩ = 132)





No 14. - RECITATIVE FOR SOPRANO

"THERE WERE SHEPHERDS ABIDING IN THE FIELD"

Luke ii: 8

SOPRANO SOLO

There were shepherds a-biding in the field, keeping watch over their flocks by night.

pp

RECITATIVE FOR SOPRANO

"AND LO! THE ANGEL OF THE LORD CAME UPON THEM"

Luke ii: 9

Andante (♩ = 56)

SOPRANO SOLO

And lo! the an-gel of the

p

Lord came up-on them, and the glo-ry of the

Lord shone round a-bout them, and they were sore a-fraid.

No 15. - RECITATIVE FOR SOPRANO

"AND THE ANGEL SAID UNTO THEM"

Luke ii: 10, 11

SOPRANO SOLO

And the an-gel said un-to them, Fear not: for be-

pp

hold, I bring you good ti-dings of great joy, which shall

be to all peo-ple.

For un-to you is born this

day in the cit-y of Da-vid a Sav-iour, which is Christ the Lord.

Nº 16. - RECITATIVE FOR SOPRANO

"AND SUDDENLY THERE WAS WITH THE ANGEL"

Luke 11: 13

Allegro (♩ = 72)

Piano introduction in D major, 2/4 time. The right hand features a rapid, flowing sixteenth-note melody, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The dynamic is marked *pp* (pianissimo).

SOPRANO SOLO

The soprano solo begins with a rest, followed by the lyrics "And sud - den-ly there was with the". The piano accompaniment continues with the same texture as the introduction.

The soprano continues with the lyrics "an - gel a mul - ti-tude of the heav'nly host". The piano accompaniment remains consistent.

The soprano concludes with the lyrics "prais-ing God, and say - - ing:". The piano accompaniment features a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking and ends with a final chord.

№ 17. - CHORUS
"GLORY TO GOD"

Luke II: 14

Allegro *)

SOPRANO mp
Glo - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the

ALTO mp
Glo - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the

TENOR mp
Glo - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the

BASS

Allegro (♩ = 80)

mp

high - - - - est,

high - - - - est,

high - - - - est, *mf* and peace on

mf and peace on

mf

*) Original score has here "da lontano e un poco piano" (as from a distance, and rather softly)

A

Glo - ry to God,
Glo - ry to God,
earth,
earth,
Glo - ry to God,

A

p *f*

glo - - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the
glo - - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the
glo - - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the

high - - - est,
high - - - est,
high - - - est, and peace on earth,
and peace on earth,

f *p*

B

good - will to - - wards

good - - will to - - wards men,

good-will to - - wards men,

B

good-will to - - wards men, to-wards men, good - will

men, to-wards men, good-will to - - wards men, to - wards

to - - wards men, good - will to - wards

good - will to - wards men,

to - wards men, to - - wards men.

men, good - - will to - wards men.

men, good - - - will to - wards men.

good - - - will to wards men.

C

f

Glo - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the

Glo - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the

Glo - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the

Glo - ry to God, glo - - ry to God in the

C

high - - - est, and peace on earth,

high - - - est. and peace on earth,

high - - - est, and peace on earth,

high - - - est, and peace on earth,

good-will to - - wards men, to - - - wards

good - - will to - - wards men, to-wards

D

f good - will, good - will, good - will, *ff* good - will to - - wards

men, good - will, good - will, good - will, *ff* good - -

men, good - will, good - will, good - will, *ff* good - -

good - will, good - will, good - will, *ff* good - - will

D

men, good - will to - - wards men.

will to - wards men, good - will to - - wards men.

will to - wards men, good - will to - - wards men.

to - - wards men, good - - will to - - wards men.

mf

p

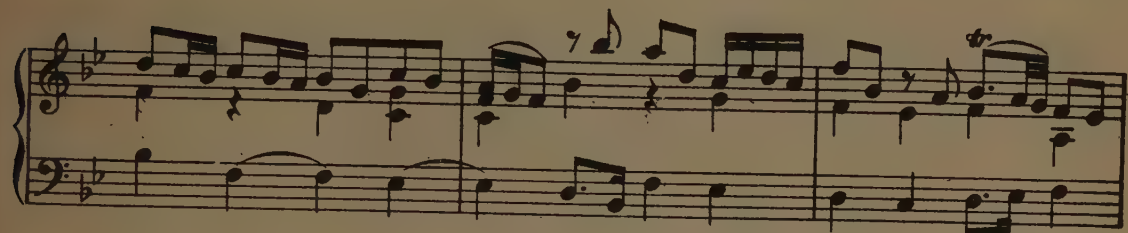
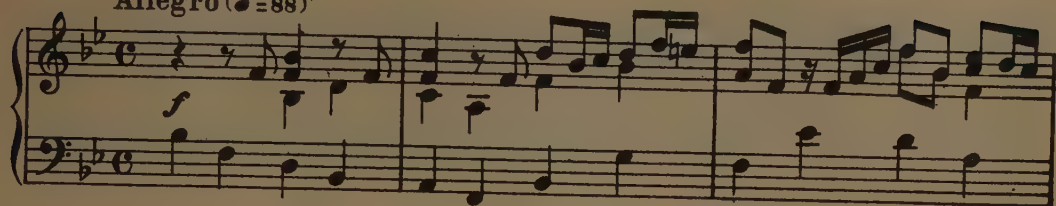
pp

No 18. - AIR FOR SOPRANO

"REJOICE GREATLY, O DAUGHTER OF ZION!"

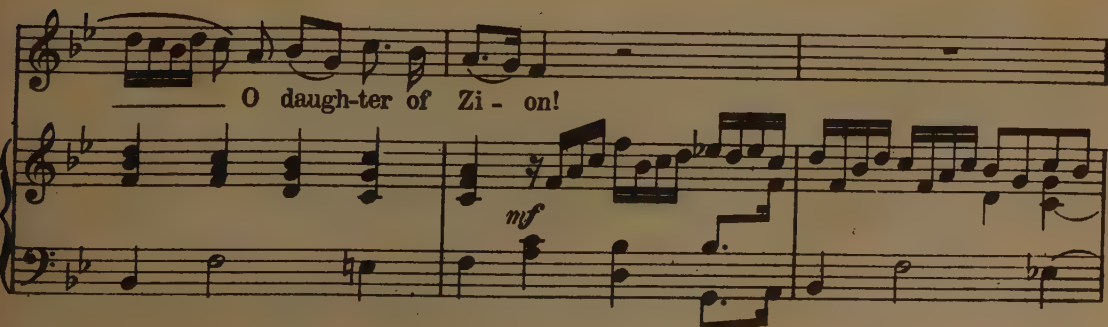
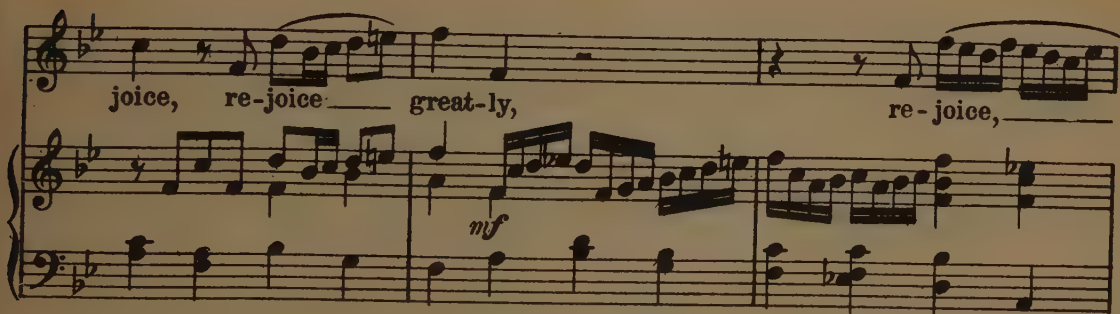
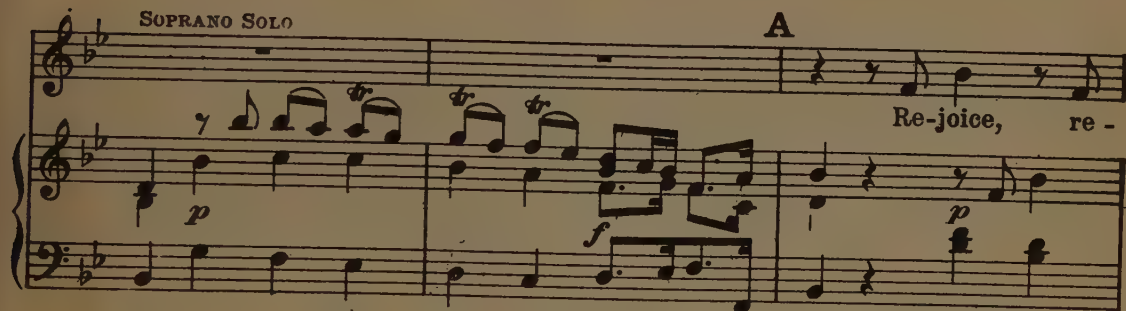
Zechariah ix: 9, 10

Allegro (♩ = 88)



SOPRANO SOLO

A



O daughter of Zi-on! re-joyce, re-joyce,

p

re-joyce!

f

B

O daugh-ter of Zi-on! Re - joyce great-ly,

p

shout, O daugh-ter of Je-ru-salem: be-

mf *p*

hold, thy king com-eth un - to thee,

be -

hold, thy king cometh un - to thee, cometh un-to thee;

C *Meno mosso*

He is - the

right - - eous Sav-iour,

and he shall speak

cresc.

p

peace un-to the hea - - then, he shall speak peace, he shall speak

peace, peace, he shall speak peace un-to the hea - -

D
- - then, he is the right - - eous

Sav - iour, and he shall speak, he shall speak peace,

peace, he shall speak peace un-to the hea - - -

pp

then. *a tempo* Re-joice, re-

joice, re-joyce — great-ly,

re-joyce

great-ly, O daugh - ter of

Zi-on! shout, O daughter of Je - ru - sa - lem!

Be-hold, thy king com-eth un - to thee, re-joyce,

p

re-joyce

mf *p*

and shout, shout, shout, shout, re-joyce

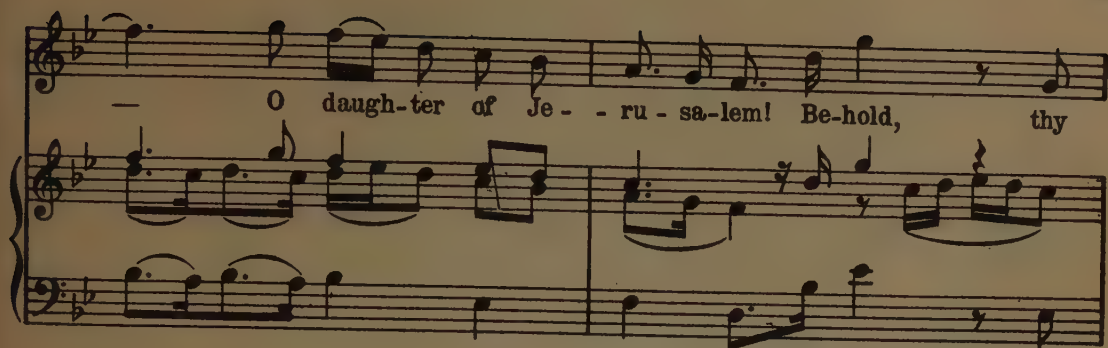
p

greatly,

f

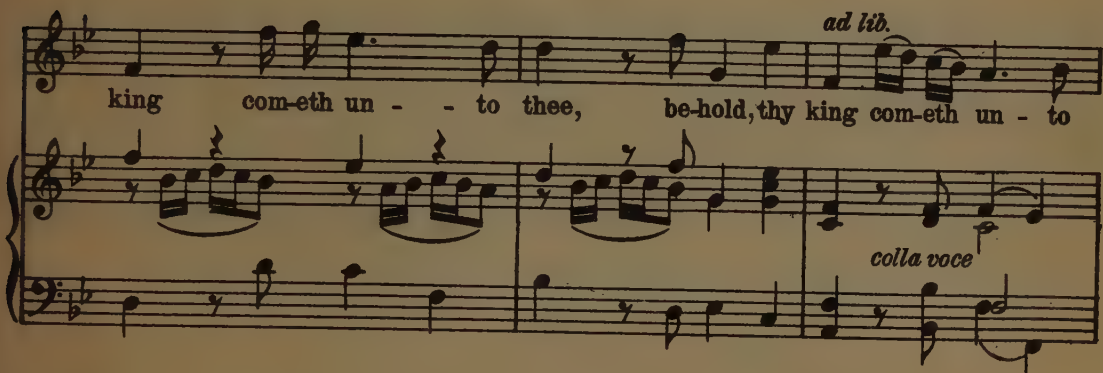
G
re - joyce great-ly, O daugh-ter of Zi - on! shout,

p *cresc.*



— O daugh-ter of Je - - ru - sa-lem! Be-hold, thy

This system contains the first staff of music. The vocal line begins with a whole rest followed by the lyrics. The piano accompaniment consists of a flowing eighth-note melody in the right hand and a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand.

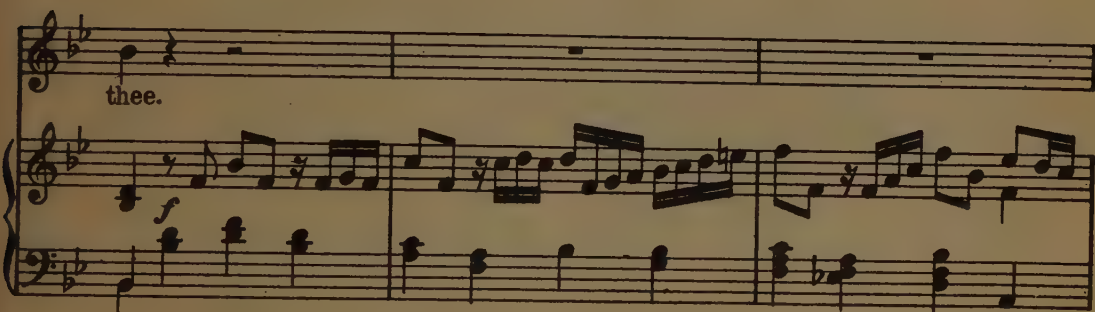


king com-eth un - - to thee, be-hold, thy king com-eth un - to

ad lib.

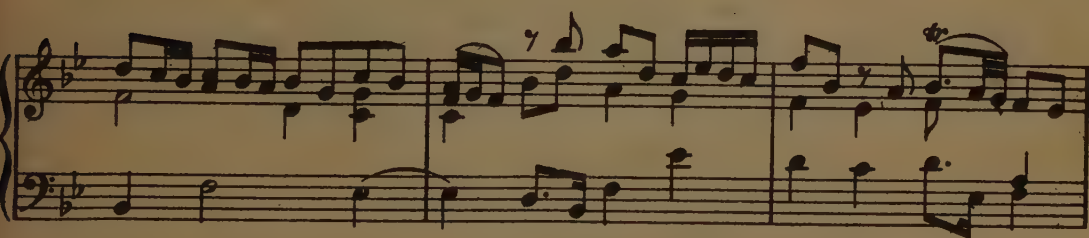
colla voce

This system contains the second staff of music. The vocal line continues with the lyrics. The piano accompaniment features more complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs in the right hand. The instruction *ad lib.* appears above the vocal staff, and *colla voce* appears below the piano staff.

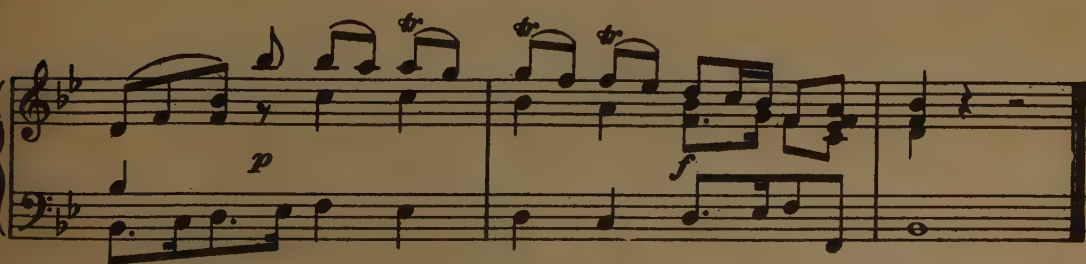


thee.

This system contains the third staff of music. The vocal line has a whole rest for the word "thee." followed by a long rest. The piano accompaniment continues with a steady eighth-note bass line and a more active right hand.



This system contains the fourth staff of music. The piano accompaniment features a continuous sixteenth-note melody in the right hand and a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand.



p

f

This system contains the fifth staff of music. The piano accompaniment continues with a sixteenth-note melody in the right hand and a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand. Dynamic markings *p* and *f* are present.

No 19. - RECITATIVE FOR ALTO

"THEN SHALL THE EYES OF THE BLIND BE OPENED"

Isaiah xxxv: 5, 6

ALTO SOLO *)

Then shall the eyes of the blind be open'd, and the ears of the deaf un-stopped. Then

shall the lame man leap as an hart, and the tongue of the dumb shall sing.

*) In the original score, this is given to the Soprano, in the key of G. But, as the first part of No 20 is usually sung by a Contralto, it is better that the Recitative should be sung by the same voice.

No 20. - AIR FOR ALTO

"HE SHALL FEED HIS FLOCK LIKE A SHEPHERD"

Isaiah xl: 11 - Matt. xl: 28, 29

Larghetto, e piano (♩ = 112)

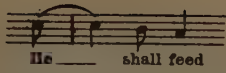
ALTO SOLO

*)

He shall feed His flock like a shep - - herd, and

He shall ga - ther the lambs with His arm, with His arm, *cresc.*

*) Often sung thus:



A

He shall feed His flock like a shep - - herd, and

p

He shall ga - ther the lambs with His arm, with His arm,

cresc.

B

and car - ry - them - in His bo - som, and

p

gen - tly lead those - that are - with young, and gen - tly lead those, - and

gen - - tly lead those that are with young.

mf

SOPRANO SOLO

*) C

**)

Come un - to Him, all ye that la - bour, come

p

un - to Him, ye that are heav-y la-den, and He will give you rest.

*) Come un - to Him, all ye that la - bour, come

mf *p*

un - to Him, ye that are heav-y la-den, and He will give you rest.

cresc.

D

Take His yoke up-on you, and learn of Him, for

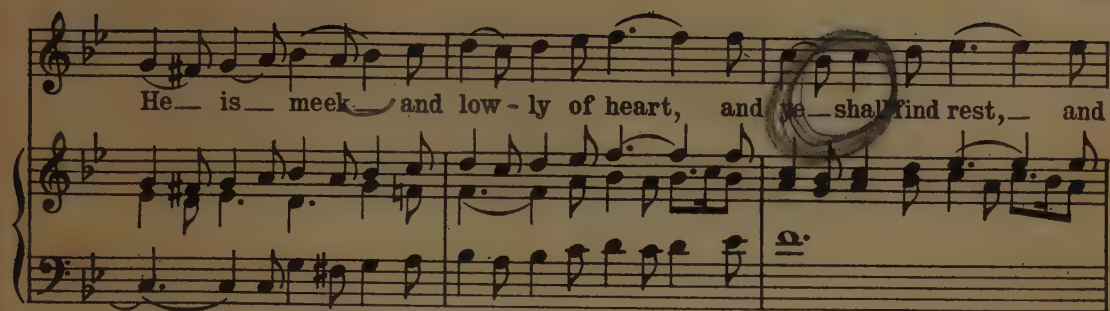
mf *p*

*) Often sung thus:

Come un - to Him, —

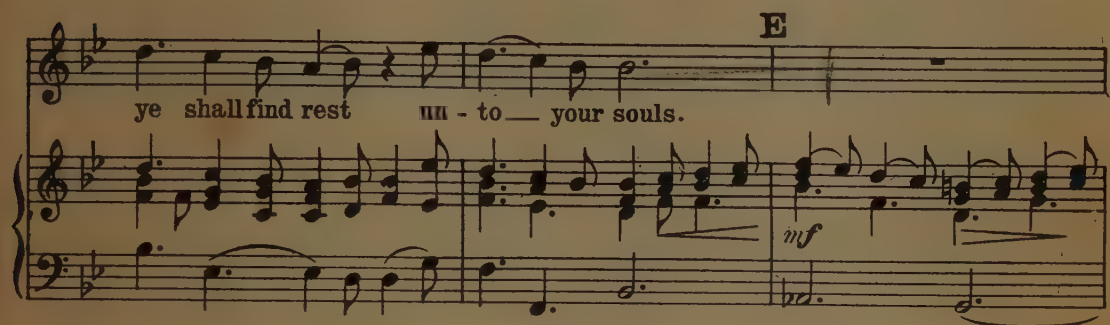
**)

come un-to Him, — ye that are heav-y



He is meek and low - ly of heart, and ye shall find rest, and

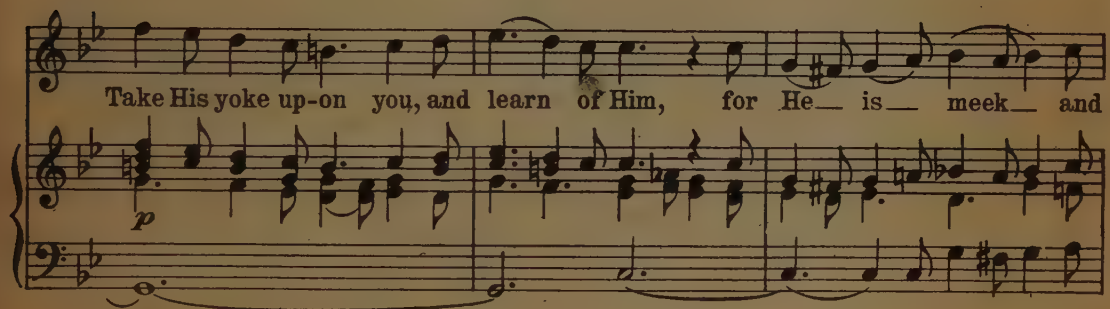
mf



ye shall find rest un - to your souls.

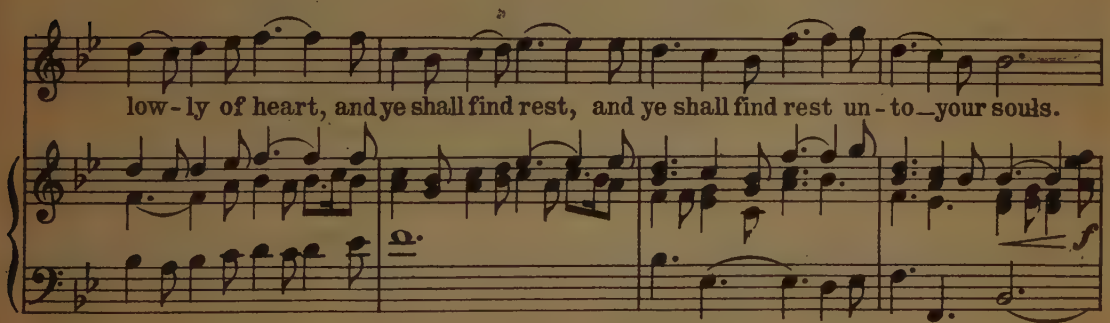
E

mf



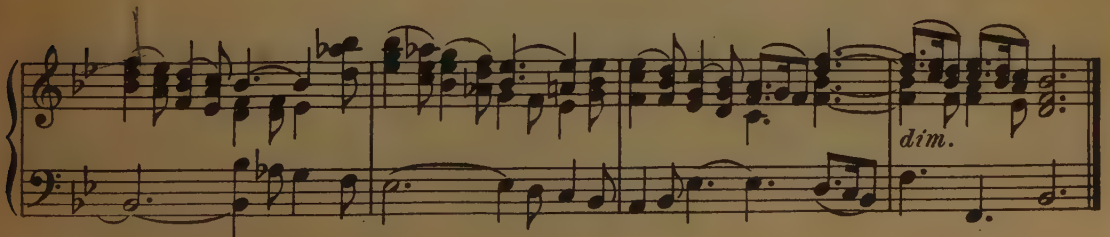
Take His yoke up-on you, and learn of Him, for He is meek and

p



low - ly of heart, and ye shall find rest, and ye shall find rest un - to your souls.

mf



dim.

No 21. - CHORUS

"HIS YOKE IS EASY, AND HIS BURTHEN IS LIGHT"

Matthew xi: 30

Allegro

SOPRANO

ALTO

TENOR

BASS

His yoke is ea -

Allegro (♩ = 69)

p

- sy, His bur-then is light, His bur-then, His bur - then is light,

His yoke is

His yoke — is ea — — — — — sy, His
 ea — — — — — sy, His bur-then is light, His burthen is
 His yoke — is —

A *mf* *dim.*
 His burthen is
 burthen is light, His bur - then is light,
 light, His' burthen, His bur-then, His bur - then is light, *dim.*
 ea - - - sy, His bur-then, His bur - then is light,

light, His bur-then, His bur - then is light, His burthen, His
 light, His bur-then is light,
 His burthen, His bur - then is light,
p *pp*

bur - then is light, His yoke — is ea - - - sy,

bur - then is light, His burthen is

is light,

His yoke — is ea - - - - - sy,

- sy, His bur - - then is light,

light, — His bur - then, His bur - - then is light,

His yoke — is

His bur - then is light, —

His yoke — is ea - - - - - sy, His

ea - - - - - sy, His burthen is light, His burthen, His

His

B

bur - then is light,
His yoke — is ea - - sy,
bur - then is light,
bur - then is light, His yoke — is ea - -

B

His burthen is light, His burthen, His
His burthen is light, His burthen, His bur - then is
His burthen is light,
- sy, His burthen, His

bur - then, His bur - - then is light, His
light, His bur - - then is light,
His bur - then, His bur - - then is
bur - then, His bur - - then, His bur - then, His bur - - then is

*) Original score has in bass here:

22845

D

- then is light, His yoke is ea - sy, His yoke is

- sy and His bur - then is light, His yoke is ea - sy, His burthen is

light, His yoke is ea - sy, and His bur - - then is light.

PART II

Nº 22. - CHORUS

"BEHOLD THE LAMB OF GOD"

John 1: 29

Largo
SOPRANO

ALTO

TENOR

BASS

Largo (♩ = 80)

Be - hold the Lamb of God, be - hold the Lamb of

Be - hold the Lamb of

be - hold the Lamb of God, *cresc.* that tak - eth a -
 God, the Lamb of God, *cresc.* that tak - eth a -
 hold the Lamb of God, the Lamb of God, *cresc.* that
 God, be - hold the Lamb of God, that

way, taketh a way the sins of the world. *A* Be - hold the Lamb of
 way the sins of the world. *cresc.* Be - hold the Lamb of God, the Lamb of
 tak - eth a way the sins of the world. Be - hold the Lamb of God, be -
 tak - eth a way the sins of the world.

A

God, the Lamb of God, of God, the Lamb of God, that tak - eth a way the
 God, be - hold the Lamb of God, the Lamb of God, that tak - eth a way the
 hold the Lamb of God, be - hold the Lamb of God, that tak - eth a way the
 Be - hold the Lamb of God, that tak - eth a way the

*) Original score has here:

and here **)

B

sins of the world, of the world. Be - hold the Lamb of God, be -
 sins of the world, the sins of the world. Be - hold the Lamb of God, the
 sins of the world, the sins of the world. Be - hold the Lamb of God, the
 sins of the world, the sins of the world. Be - hold the Lamb of God, the

B

hold the Lamb of God, that tak - eth a - way the sins of the world,
 Lamb of God, that tak - eth a - way the sins, the
 Lamb of God, that tak - eth a - way the
 Lamb of God, that tak - eth a - way the

mf that tak - eth a - way *mf*
 sins of the world, the sins of the world, that
 sins of the world, the sins of the world,
 sins of the world, the sins of the world,

107

C

the sins of the world, —

mf tak - eth a - way — the sins, the — sins of the world, — the sins of the

mf that tak - eth a - way — the sins of the world, — the sins of the

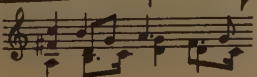
that tak - eth a - way — the sins of the world, the sins of the

C

the sins of the world, that tak - eth a - way the sins of the
 world, the sins of the world, that tak-eth a - way the sins of the
 world, the sins of the world, that tak-eth a - way the sins of the
 world, that tak-eth a - way the sins of the

This image shows a page from a musical score for the song "The World" (Die Welt) by Franz Schubert. The score is written for voice and piano. The vocal parts are in the upper staves, and the piano accompaniment is in the lower staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics "world." are written below the vocal staves. The piano part features a complex, flowing accompaniment with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and some chords. The page is numbered "111" in the bottom right corner.

*) Original score:



No 23. - AIR FOR ALTO

"HE WAS DESPISED"

Isaiah liii: 3; 1: 6

Largo (♩ = 76)

*)

ALTO SOLO A

He was des-pis-ed,

des-pis-ed and re-ject-ed, re-

ject-ed of men; a man of sor-rows,

*) Original score:

a man of sor - - rows, and ac - quainted with grief, —

— a man of sor-rows, and ac-quainted with grief.

pp *p*

He

was des-pis-ed, re-ject-ed, He was des-

pp *p* *pp* *p* *fp*

*) Original score has *a^b* here, but usually *a^h* is sung instead.

pis-ed and re-ject-ed of men; a man of sorrows, and acquainted with

grief, — a man of sor-rows, and ac - quaint-ed with grief.

C

He was despis - ed, re-ject-ed; a man of

pp *fp*

sorrows, and acquainted with grief, and acquainted with grief,

a man of sorrows, and ac-quainted with grief.

D

First system of the musical score, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment in B-flat major. The piano part consists of a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand and a more melodic line in the right hand.

Second system of the musical score. The vocal line begins with the lyrics "He gave His back to the". The piano accompaniment continues with the same eighth-note pattern. A "Fine" marking is present above the vocal staff, and "Un poco piano" is written below the piano staff.

Third system of the musical score. The vocal line continues with the lyrics "smit-ers, He gave His back to the". The piano accompaniment remains consistent with the eighth-note accompaniment.

Fourth system of the musical score. The vocal line continues with the lyrics "smit-ers, and His cheeks to them that plucked off the". The piano accompaniment continues with the eighth-note accompaniment.

Fifth system of the musical score. The vocal line continues with the lyrics "hair, and His cheeks to them that plucked off the". The piano accompaniment continues with the eighth-note accompaniment.

hair, and his cheeks to them that plucked off the

hair: He hid not His face from shame and

spit-ting, He hid not His face from shame,—

from shame,— He hid not His

face from shame, — from shame and spitting.

D. C.

p D. C.

No 24. - CHORUS

"SURELY HE HATH BORNE OUR GRIEFS"

Isaiah LIII: 4, 5

Largo e staccato (♩ = 72)

Piano

SOPRANO

ALTO

TENOR

BASS

Sure-ly, sure - ly He hath

Sure-ly, sure - ly He hath

Sure-ly, sure - ly He hath

Sure-ly, sure - ly He hath

*) Many editions have  here; according to Händel's score,  is correct.

borne our griefs, and car-ried our sor-rows,

borne our griefs, and car-ried our sor-rows,

borne our griefs, and car-ried our sor-rows,

borne our griefs, and car-ried our sor-rows,

sure-ly, sure-ly He hath borne our griefs, and

sure-ly, sure-ly He hath borne our griefs, and

sure-ly, sure-ly He hath borne our griefs, and

sure-ly, sure-ly He hath borne our griefs, and

car-ried our sor-rows. *mf*

car-ried our sor-rows. He

car-ried our sor-rows.

car-ried our sor-rows.

A *mf*

He was wound - ed for our trans - gres - sions, He was
 was wound - - - ed for our trans - gres - sions, He was
mf He was wound - ed for our trans - gres - sions, He was
mf He was wound - ed for our trans - gres - sions, He was

A

bruis - - - ed, He was bruis - ed for our in -
 bruis - - - ed, He was bruis - ed for our in -
 bruis - - - ed, He was bruis - ed for our in -
 bruis - - - ed, He was bruis - ed for our in -

i - quities, the chas - tise - - ment, the chas -
 i - quities, the chas - tise - - ment,
 i - quities, the chas - tise - - ment, the chas -
 i - quities, the chas - tise - - ment,

tise - ment of our peace

the chas - tise - - ment of our peace

tise - - - - - ment of our peace

the chas - tise - - ment of our peace

was up - - on Him.

was up - - on Him.

was up - - on Him.

was up - - on Him.

attacca

№ 25. - CHORUS

"AND WITH HIS STRIPES WE ARE HEALED"

Isalah lili: 5

Alla breve. Moderato

SOPRANO *mf*

And with His stripes we are heal- - ed,

ALTO *mf*

And with His

TENOR

BASS

Alla breve. Moderato (♩ = 88)

mf

A

and with His stripes we are heal- - - - - ed,

stripes we are heal- - - - -

mf

And

A

we are heal - ed, and with His stripes we are heal -

ed, and with His stripes we are heal -

with His stripes we are heal -

ed, we are heal - - ed,

- ed, and with His stripes we are

- ed, and with His stripes we are heal - ed, we are

And with His stripes we are heal -

B *f* and with His stripes we are heal -

healed,

heal - - ed, and

- ed, and with His stripes we are heal -

B *f*

ed,
and with His stripes we are heal-
with His stripes we are heal-
ed, and

C

and with His stripes we are heal-
ed,
with His stripes we are heal-

C

ed,
and with His stripes
ed,
ed, and with His

C

D

and with His stripes
we are heal- - - - - ed,
are heal- - - - - ed, and with His
stripes we are heal- - - - - ed,

we are heal- - - - - ed, and with His
stripes we are heal- - - - - ed,
and with His stripes we are heal- - - - - ed,

stripes we are heal- - - - - ed,
ed, and with His stripes we are
and with His stripes we are heal- - - - - ed,
and with His stripes we are

heal -

ed, and with His stripes we are heal -

heal - ed, are heal -

F

and with His stripes we are heal -

ed,

ed, and with His stripes we are heal -

ed, and with His

F

L.H.

Adagio

ed.

and with His stripes we are heal - ed.

ed.

ed.

stripes we are heal - ed.

Adagio

attacca

Nº 26. - CHORUS

"ALL WE LIKE SHEEP HAVE GONE ASTRAY"

Isaiah liii: 6

Allegro moderato

SOPRANO
ALTO
TENOR
BASS

All we like sheep, all we like sheep have gone a-stray,
All we like sheep, all we like sheep,
All we like sheep, all we like sheep have gone a-stray,
All we like sheep, all we like sheep,

Allegro moderato (♩ = 92)

all we like sheep, all we like
all we like sheep, all we like
all we like sheep, all we like
all we like sheep, all we like

sheep; we have turn -

sheep have gone a - stray;

sheep; we have

sheep have gone a - stray;

A

- ed ev-'ry one to his own way.

we have turn -

turn - ed

A

All we like

- ed ev-'ry one to his own way, ev-'ry one to his own way. All we like

ev-'ry one to his own way. All we like

All we like

sheep have gone a - stray;

sheep have gone a - stray;

sheep have gone a - stray;

sheep have gone a - stray;

B

we have turn - ed,

we have turn -

B

we have turn - ed ev-ry one to

we have turned, we have

- ed ev-ry one to his own way, we have turned ev-ry

we have

C

his own way, — to his own way, we have turn - ed
 turned ev-'ry one — to his own way, we have
 one — to his own way, we have turn - ed
 turned ev-'ry one — to his own way,

ev-'ry one to his own way; all
 turn - ed ev-'ry one to his own way; all
 ev-'ry one to his own way; all
 we have turn - ed ev-'ry one to his own way; all

we like sheep have gone a - stray, —
 we like sheep have gone a - stray, —
 we like sheep have
 we like sheep

have gone a - stray;

gone a - stray,

have gone a - stray;

D

we have turn - ed ev-'ry

we have turn - ed,

we have

D

we have turn - ed, we have

one to his own way, we have turn - ed

we have turned, we have turn - ed

turn - ed, we have turned, we have

have gone a - stray;

have gone a - stray;

we have

we have turn - ed,

we have turn - ed,

we have turn - ed,

we have turn - ed,

we have turn - ed,

we have turn - ed,

ev-'ry one to his own way,

we have turn - ed

ev-'ry one to his own way,

we have turn - ed

ev-'ry one to his own way,

ev-'ry one to his own way, we have turn -

F

F

we have turn - ed, we have turn - ed, we have turn - ed, we have turn - ed, we have turn - ed, we have turn - ed

turn - ed, we have turn - ed, we have turn - ed, ev - ry one to his own way, we have turn - ed, ev - ry one to his own way, we have

turn - ed ev - ry one to his own way, we have turn - ed ev - ry one to his own way, we have turn - ed ev - ry one to his own way, we have turn - ed ev - ry one to his own way, we have

G Adagio

his own way; and the Lord hath laid on
 his own way; and the
 his own way; and the Lord hath
 his own way; and the Lord hath laid on Him,

G Adagio (♩ = 60)

cresc.
 Him, and the Lord hath laid on Him, hath laid on Him,
 Lord hath laid on Him, on Him, hath
 laid on Him, on Him, hath
 the Lord hath laid on Him

p *dim.*
 on Him the in - i - qui - ty of us all.
 laid on Him the in - i - qui - ty of us all.
 laid on Him the in - i - qui - ty of us all.
 the in - i - qui - ty of us all.

p *dim.*

No 27 - RECITATIVE FOR TENOR

"ALL THEY THAT SEE HIM, LAUGH HIM TO SCORN"

Psalm xxii: 7

Larghetto (♩ = 80)

Piano introduction in B-flat major, 4/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The tempo is marked 'Larghetto' with a quarter note equal to 80 beats per minute.

TENOR SOLO

The first system of the Tenor Solo. The vocal line begins with a rest, followed by the lyrics "All they that". The piano accompaniment continues with a steady eighth-note pattern. Dynamics include *dim.* (diminuendo) and *p* (piano).

The second system of the Tenor Solo. The vocal line continues with the lyrics "see Him, laugh Him to scorn; they". The piano accompaniment features a more complex rhythmic pattern with sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *f* (forte).

The third system of the Tenor Solo. The vocal line continues with the lyrics "shoot out their lips, and shake their". The piano accompaniment continues with a steady eighth-note pattern. Dynamics include *f* (forte).

The fourth system of the Tenor Solo. The vocal line concludes with the lyrics "heads, say - ing:". The piano accompaniment features a more complex rhythmic pattern with sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *f* (forte).

Nº 28. - CHORUS

"HE TRUSTED IN GOD THAT HE WOULD DELIVER HIM"

Psalm xli: 8

Allegro

SOPRANO

ALTO

TENOR

BASS *f*

He trust-ed in God that he would de-liv-er him; let him de-

Allegro (♩ = 80)

He trust-ed in God that he — would de-liv-er him;

liv-er him, if he de-light in him, if he de-light in him, let him de-liv-er him, if

A

He trust - ed in
let him de-liv - er him, if he de-light in him, if he de -
he de-light in him, if he de-light in him, if he de-light in —

A

God that he would de - liv - er him; let him de - liv - er him, if he de -
light in him, let him de - liv - er him; if he de - light in him, if he de -
him.

He trust - ed in God that he would de-liv - er him;
light in him, if he de - light
light in him, if he de - light
He trust - ed in God, in God, in God he trust - ed; let him de - liv - er

let him de-liv-er him, if he de-light in him,
in him, *mf*
in him *mf* let him de-liv-er him
him, if he de-light in him, if he de-light in him, let him de-

mf let him de-liv-er him, if he de-light in him, **B**
mf let him de-liv-er him, if he de-light in him.
if he de-light in him, if he de-
liv-er him. He trust-ed in **B**

He trust-ed in God that he would de-liv-er him; let him de-
light in him, let him de-liv-er him, if he de-
God, he trust-ed in God; let him de-liv-er him, if he de-

f
 let him de-liv-er him. He
 li-ver him, if he de-light in him, if he de-light
 light in him, if he de-light in him. He trust-ed in God, he
 light in him, if he de-light in him,

trust-ed in God that he would de-liv-er him; let him de-liv-er him,
 in him, let him de-liv-er him, if he de-light in
 trust-ed in God; let him de-liv-er him, if he de-light in

C
mf if he de-light in him, *mf* let him de-liv-er him,
 him, if he de-light in him, *mf* let him de-liv-er him,
 him, if he de-light in him, *mf* let him de-liv-er him,
 let him de-liv-er him, *mf* let him de-

C

if he de - light in him, if he de -
 let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in
 He trust - ed in God that he would de - liv - er
 liv - er him,

light in him, let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in him, let
 him; let him de - liv - er him, if he de -
 him; let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in him, let
 let him de - liv - er him.

D
 him de - liv - er him,
 light in him. He trust - ed in God, let him de - liv - er him; if he de -
 him de - liv - er him. He trust - ed in God, let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light
 He trust - ed in God, that he would de - liv - er him;

D

mf

let him de - liv - er him,

light in him, let him de - liv - er him,

in him, let him de -

let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in him,

let him de - liv - er him, let him de - liv - er him.

if he de - light in

liv - er him, *mf* if he de - light in

let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in

E

He trust - ed in God that he would de - liv - er him; let him de -

him. He trust - ed in God; let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light

him, if he de - light,

him, if he de - light in him, if he de -

E

liv - er him, if he de - light in him,
 in him, let him de - liv - er him, let him de - liv - er him, if he de -
 if he de - light in him, let him de - liv - er him,
 light in him, let him de - liv - er him.

f
 if he de - light in him, if he de - light
 light
 if he de - light in him, if he de - light
 He trust - ed in God, that he would de -

Adagio

in him, let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in him.
 in him, let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in him.
 in him, let him, let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in him.
 liv - er him; let him, let him de - liv - er him, if he de - light in him.

Adagio

No 29. - RECITATIVE FOR TENOR

"THY REBUKE HATH BROKEN HIS HEART"

Psalm lxi: 20

Largo

TENOR SOLO

Thy re-buke hath brok - en His heart; He is full of

heav- i-ness, He is full of heav- i-ness; Thy re-buke hath brok-en His heart;

He look-ed for some to have pit- y on Him, but there was no man, neither found He

an- y to com- fort him; He look-ed for some to have pit - y on Him,

but there was no man, nei- ther found He an- y to com- fort Him.

No 30. - AIR FOR TENOR

"BEHOLD, AND SEE IF THERE BE ANY SORROW"

Lamentations I: 12

Largo (♩ = 66)

TENOR SOLO

Be - hold, and see, be - hold, and see if

there be an - y sor - row like un - to His sor - row.

poco cresc.

Be - hold, and see if there be an - y sor - row

like un - to His sor - row. Be - hold, and see if there be an - y sor - row

like — un - to His sor - row.

dim. *pp* *poco cresc.* *pp*

The musical score is for a Tenor Solo in G major, 4/4 time, marked Largo (♩ = 66). It consists of five systems of music. The first system begins with the lyrics 'Be - hold, and see, be - hold, and see if'. The second system continues with 'there be an - y sor - row like un - to His sor - row.' and includes a 'poco cresc.' marking. The third system starts with 'Be - hold, and see if there be an - y sor - row'. The fourth system continues with 'like un - to His sor - row. Be - hold, and see if there be an - y sor - row'. The fifth system concludes with 'like — un - to His sor - row.' and features dynamic markings: *dim.*, *pp*, *poco cresc.*, and *pp*. The piano accompaniment is written in G major, 4/4 time, with a steady eighth-note bass line and chords in the right hand.

No 31. - RECITATIVE FOR TENOR

"HE WAS CUT OFF OUT OF THE LAND OF THE LIVING"

Isaiah lili: 8

TENOR SOLO

He was cut off out of the land of the liv-ing:

for the transgression of Thy peo-ple was He strick-en.

attacca

No 32. - AIR FOR TENOR

"BUT THOU DIDST NOT LEAVE HIS SOUL IN HELL"

Psalms xvi: 10

Andante larghetto (♩ = 108)

TENOR SOLO

But Thou didst not leave His

soul in hell, but Thou didst not leave His

*) This is according to Händel's score; other editions have not the appoggiatura:



soul in hell, nor didst Thou suf-fer, nor didst Thou suf-fer Thy

Ho - ly One to see cor-rup - tion. **B**

But Thou didst not leave His *p*

soul in hell, Thou didst not leave, Thou didst not leave His

soul in hell, nor didst Thou suf-fer Thy

Ho - ly One to see cor-ruption, nor didst Thou suf-fer, nor

cresc. *p*

C

didst Thou suf-fer Thy Ho - ly One to see cor-ruption,

cresc.

nor didst Thou suf-fer, nor didst Thou suf-fer Thy Ho - ly One, Thy

tr *p*

Ho - ly One to see cor-ruption..

tr *f*

D

Nº 33. - CHORUS

"LIFT UP YOUR HEADS, O YE GATES"

Psalm xxiv: 7-10

G. F. Händel

A tempo ordinario (♩ = 76)

Piano introduction in B-flat major, 2/4 time. The right hand features a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. The piece begins with a forte (f) dynamic.

First system of the chorus. It includes staves for Soprano I, Soprano II, Alto, and Piano. The vocal parts enter with the lyrics "Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye lift up, ye ev-er-last-ing doors, and the". The piano accompaniment continues with a steady eighth-note pattern. Dynamics include mezzo-forte (mf).

Second system of the chorus. It includes staves for Soprano I, Soprano II, Alto, Tenor, Bass, and Piano. The vocal parts continue the phrase "King of glo-ry shall come in." and then "Who is the King of glo-ry?". The piano accompaniment features a more active melody in the right hand. Dynamics include mezzo-forte (mf) and accents (A).

*) Händel's score has here, and in all similar cases, "this" King, not "the" King. It has become traditional, however, to sing "the" King.

this the King of glo - ry? who is this the King of glo - ry? who
 this the King of glo - ry? who is this the King of glo - ry? who

mf The Lord strong and might-y, the Lord strong and might-y, the Lord
mf The Lord strong and might-y, the Lord strong and might-y, the Lord
mf The Lord strong and might-y, the Lord strong and might-y, the Lord
 this is the King of glo-ry?
 this is the King of glo-ry?

The image shows a page from a musical score for 'The Battle Hymn of the Republic'. It includes vocal parts for Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass, along with a piano accompaniment. The lyrics are 'might - y in bat-tle. Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye lift up, ye Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye lift up, ye'. The score is marked with a 'B' and a 'mf' (mezzo-forte) dynamic. The piano part features a prominent bass line with chords and a melody in the right hand.

B

might - y in bat-tle.

might - y in bat-tle.

might - y in bat-tle. *mf* Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye lift up, ye

mf Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye lift up, ye

mf Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye lift up, ye

B

mf

ev - er - last - ing doors, and the King of glo - ry shall come in, and the

ev - er - last - ing doors, and the King of glo - ry shall come in, and the

ev - er - last - ing doors, and the King of glo - ry shall come in, and the

Who is ^{this} the King of glo-ry? who

Who is ^{this} the King of glo-ry? who

King of glo-ry shall come in.

Who is ^{this} the King of glo-ry? who

King of glo-ry shall come in.

King of glo-ry shall come in.

is ^{this} the King of glo-ry? who is ^{this} the King of glo-ry?

is ^{this} the King of glo-ry? who is ^{this} the King of glo-ry?

is ^{this} the King of glo-ry? who is ^{this} the King of glo-ry? The Lord of hosts,

The Lord of hosts,

The Lord of hosts,

SOPRANO I II

ALTO

TENOR

BASS

The Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo-ry, He

The Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo-ry, He

the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo-ry, He

the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo-ry, He

C

is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of

is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, He

is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, He

is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry,

glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-

is the King of glo-ry, the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo-

is the King of glo-ry, the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo-

the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo-

ry, the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo -

ry, the Lord of hosts, He is the King of

ry, the Lord of hosts, He is the King of

ry,

D

Musical score for the vocal and piano parts of the Gloria. The vocal part is written for three voices (Soprano, Alto, and Tenor) and the piano part is for the keyboard. The lyrics are:

- ry,
 glo - - - - - ry, of glo - - - - - ry, the Lord of
 glo - - - - - ry,

the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo -

hosts, He is the King — of glo - - - ry, of glo - -

the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo - - - ry, of glo -

the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo - - - ry, of glo -

ry, He
ry, He
ry, of glo ry, He
ry, He

E

is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, the Lord of hosts,
is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, the Lord of
is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, the Lord of
is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, the Lord of

E

the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, He
hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of
hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of
hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of

is the King of glo -
 hosts, He is the King of glo - ry, of
 hosts, He is the King of glo - ry, of
 hosts, He is the King of glo -

- ry, He is the King of glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry,
 glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry,
 glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry,
 - ry, He is the King of glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry,

cresc. the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of
cresc. the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, He
cresc. the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, He
cresc. the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of

cresc. the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of

ff

hosts, He is the King of glo -

is the King, the King of glo -

ff

is the King of glo - ry, the King of glo -

hosts, He is the King of glo -

- ry, the King of glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry, He

- ry, the King of glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry, He

- ry, the King of glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry, He

- ry, the King of glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry, He

is the King of glo - ry, of glo - - ry.

is the King of glo - ry, of glo - - ry.

is the King of glo - ry, of glo - - ry.

is the King of glo - ry, of glo - - ry.

*) NO 34. - RECITATIVE FOR TENOR

"UNTO WHICH OF THE ANGELS SAID HE"

Hebrews 1: 5

TENOR SOLO

*) NO 35. - CHORUS

"LET ALL THE ANGELS OF GOD WORSHIP HIM"

Hebrews 1: 6

Allegro

SOPRANO

ALTO

TENOR

BASS

Allegro (♩ = 84)

*) Generally omitted

Him, let all the an - gels of

Him, let all the an - gels of

Him,

Him,

God, let all the an - gels of God wor - ship

God wor - ship

let all the an - gels of God wor - ship

A

Him, let all the

Him, let all the an - gels of God

let all the an - gels of God

Him, let

A

an - gels of God wor - ship Him,
 wor - ship Him,
 wor - ship
 all the an - gels of God wor - ship

let all the an - gels of God wor - ship
 let all the an - gels of
 Him, let all the an - gels of God wor - ship Him,
 Him, let all the an -

Him,
 God wor - ship Him, let all the
 let all the an - gels of God wor -
 gels of God wor -

B

let all the an - gels of God wor - ship Him, let all the an - gels of God ship Him,

B

gels of God wor - ship Him, let all the an - gels of God wor - ship Him,

C

ship Him, let all the an - gels of God wor - ship Him, let all the an - gels of God wor - ship Him, let all the an - gels of God wor - ship Him,

- gels of God, let all the an - gels of

- gels of God, let all the an - gels of

- gels of God, let all the an - gels of

- gels of God, let all the an - gels of

God wor - ship

God wor - ship

God wor - ship

- gels of God wor - ship

Him.

Him.

Him.

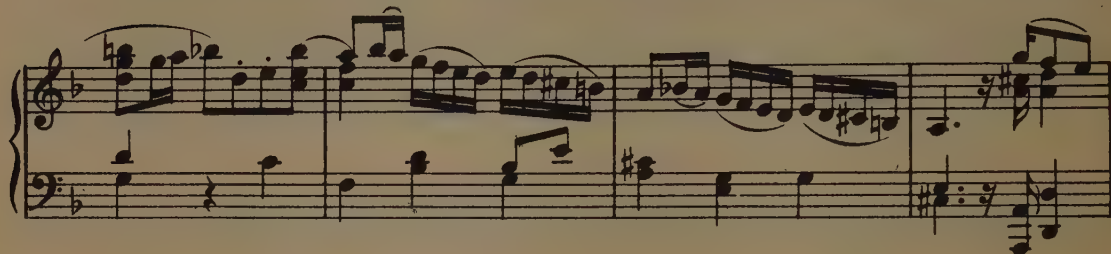
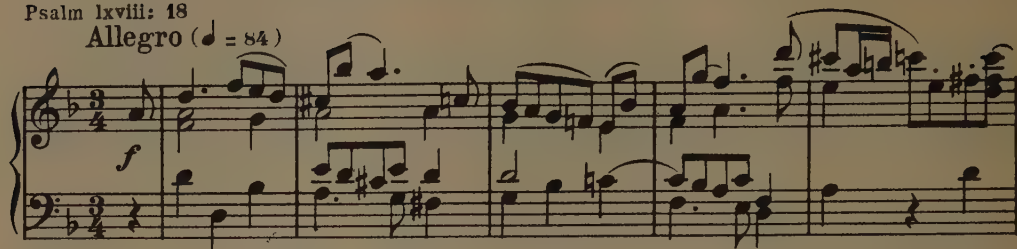
Him.

*) No 36. - AIR FOR BASS

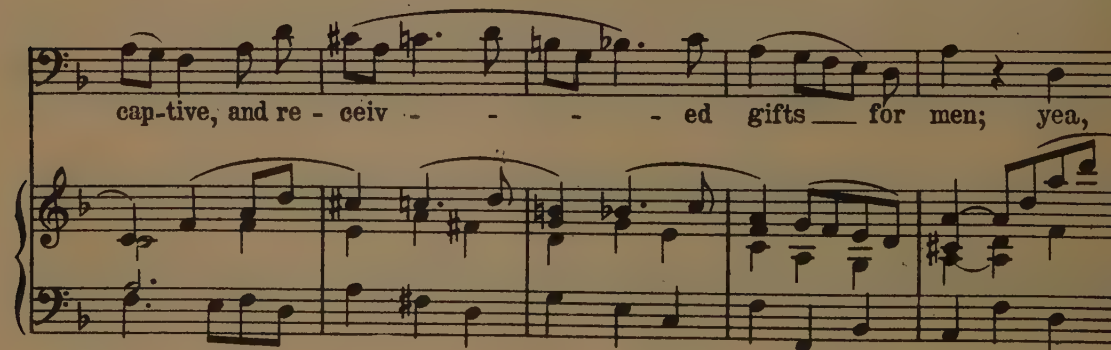
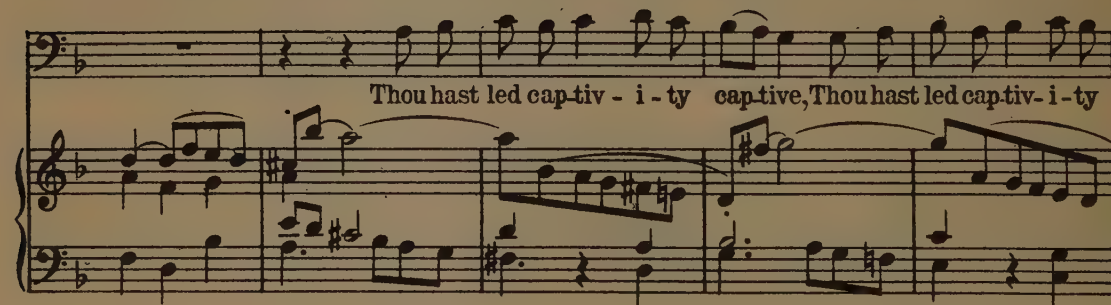
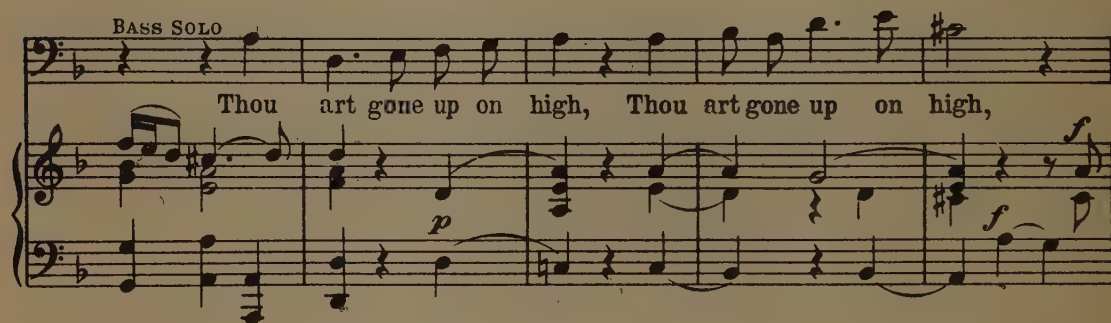
"THOU ART GONE UP ON HIGH"

Psalm lxxviii: 18

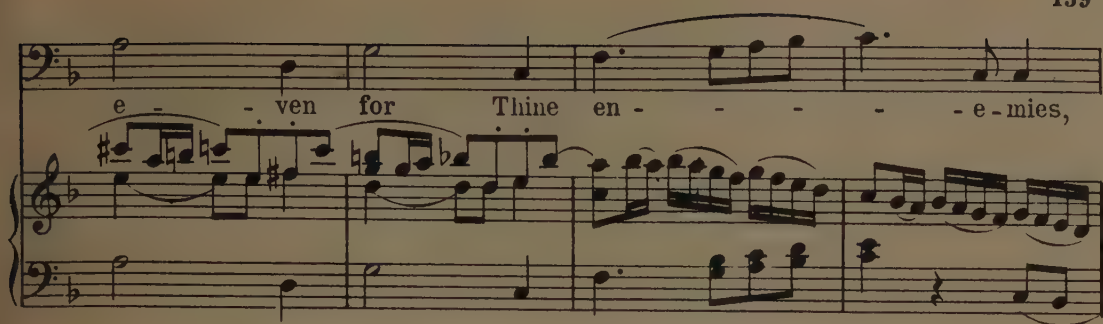
Allegro (♩ = 84)



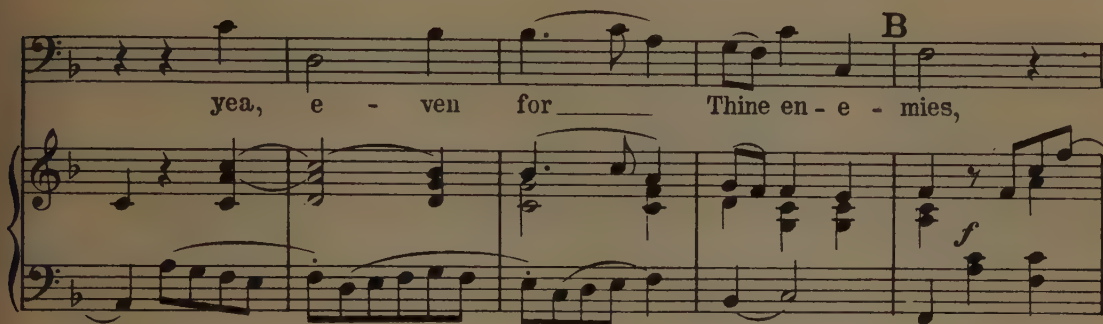
BASS SOLO



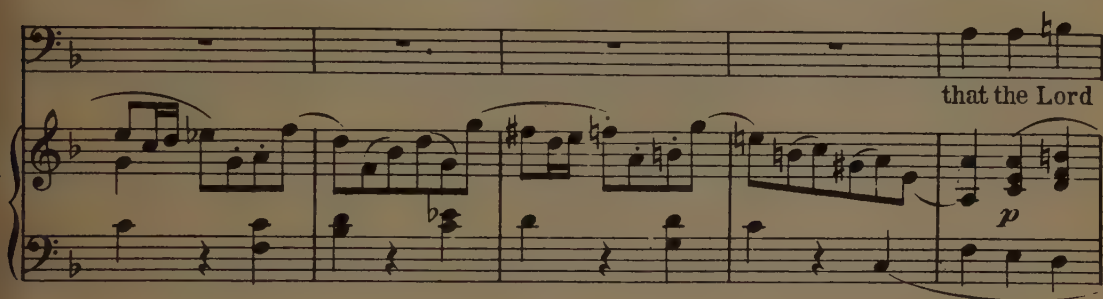
*) Generally omitted.



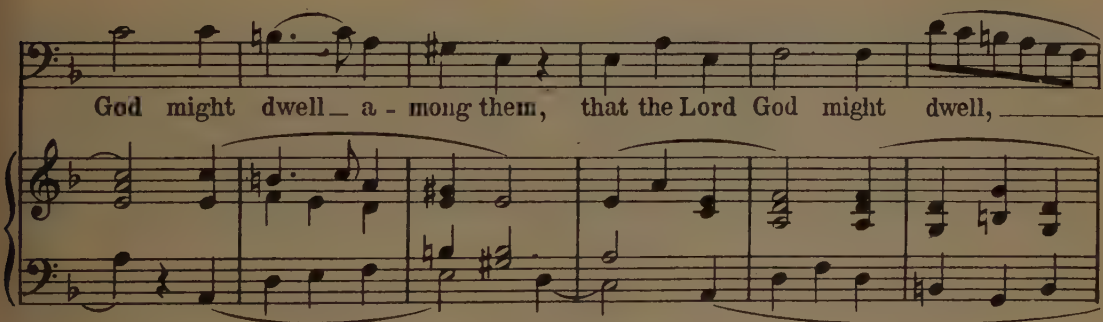
First system of the musical score. It features a vocal line in bass clef and a piano accompaniment in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The lyrics are: "e - ven for Thine en - e - mies,". The piano part has a busy, flowing accompaniment with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes.



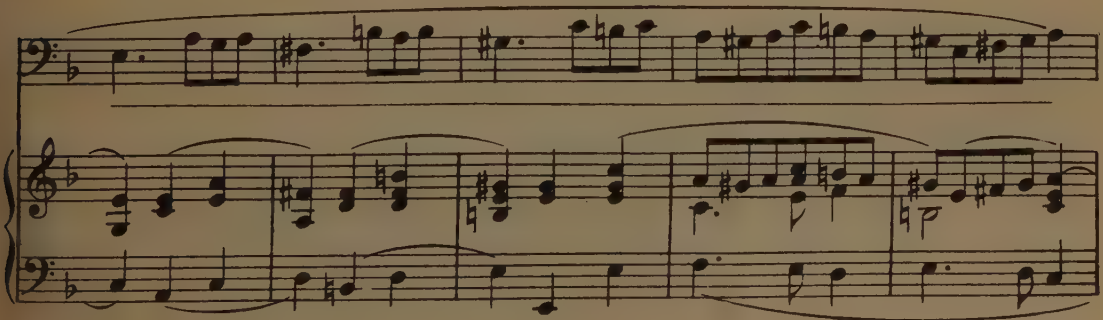
Second system of the musical score. The vocal line continues with the lyrics: "yea, e - ven for Thine en - e - mies,". A section marker "B" is placed above the vocal line. The piano accompaniment continues with a similar rhythmic pattern. A dynamic marking "f" (forte) is present in the piano part.



Third system of the musical score. The vocal line has a long rest followed by the lyrics: "that the Lord". The piano accompaniment continues. A dynamic marking "p" (piano) is present in the piano part.



Fourth system of the musical score. The vocal line has the lyrics: "God might dwell a - mong them, that the Lord God might dwell,". The piano accompaniment continues with a steady rhythm.



Fifth system of the musical score. This system continues the piano accompaniment from the previous system, featuring a consistent rhythmic pattern of sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

might dwell a-mong them.

f

C

Thou art gone up on high, Thou art gone up on high, Thou hast

p

led cap-tiv - i - ty cap-tive, Thou hast led cap-tiv - i - ty cap-tive,

and re - ceiv - ed gifts for men; yea, e - - ven

p

for Thine en -

D

- e-mies, for Thine e - mies,

that the Lord God might dwell a - - mong them,

that the Lord God might dwell

a - mong them,

E

that the Lord God, that the Lord

God might dwell a - - mong them, might dwell

a - mong

F
them, that the Lord God might dwell a-mong them.

No 37. - CHORUS

"THE LORD GAVE THE WORD"

Psalm lxxviii: 11

Andante allegro

SOPRANO
Great was the com - pa - ny of the

ALTO
Great was the com - pa - ny of the

TENOR
The Lord gave the word: great was the com - pa - ny of the

BASS
The Lord gave the word: great was the com - pa - ny of the

Andante allegro (♩ = 80)

Piano
Great was the com - pa - ny of the

preachers, great was the com -

preachers, great was the com - pa - ny, the com - pa - ny, the com -

preachers, great was the com - pa - ny, the com - pa - ny, the

preachers, great was the com - pa - ny, the com -

preachers, great was the com - pa - ny, the com -

-pa-ny of the preach-ers,
 -pa-ny, the com-pa-ny of the preach-ers,
 com- - - -pa-ny of the preach-ers,
 -pa-ny of the preach-ers,

A
 great was the com-pa-ny of the preachers. The Lord gave the word;
 great was the com-pa-ny of the preachers. The Lord gave the word;
 great was the com-pa-ny of the preachers.
 great was the com-pa-ny of the preachers.

great was the com- - - -pa-ny, the com-
 great was the com- - - -pa-ny, the com-
 Great was the com - pa-ny, the com - - - -pa-ny, the
 Great was the com - pa-ny, the com- - - -pa-ny, the

- pa-ny, the com - pa-ny of the preach - ers, of the preach - com - pa-ny of the preach - ers, of the preach - com - pa-ny of the preach -

B

ers, great was the com - pa-ny of the preach-ers, ers, great was the com - ers, great was the com - pa-ny of the preach-ers, ers, great was the com - pa-ny, the com -

B

great was the com - pa-ny of the preach-ers, of the preach-ers, - pa-ny, the com - pa-ny, the great was the com - pa-ny of the preach-ers, the com - pa-ny, the com -

great was the com - - - - pa-ny, the com - pa-ny, the com - - - - pa-ny, the com - - - - pa-ny, the com -

pa-ny of the preach- - ers, of the preach- - pa-ny, the com - pa-ny of the preach- - ers, of the preach- com - - - - pa-ny of the preach- - ers, of the preach- - pa-ny of the preach- - ers, of the preach-

ers. ers. ers. ers.

No 38.- AIR FOR SOPRANO

167

"HOW BEAUTIFUL ARE THE FEET OF THEM"

Romans x: 15

Larghetto (♩ = 104)

Piano introduction in B-flat major, 12/8 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady bass accompaniment. The tempo is marked 'Larghetto' with a quarter note equal to 104 beats per minute. The dynamic is marked 'p' (piano).

First system of the song. The Soprano Solo begins with the lyrics "How beau-ti-ful are the feet of them that". The piano accompaniment continues with a steady bass line. The dynamic is marked 'pp' (pianissimo).

Second system of the song. The Soprano Solo continues with the lyrics "preach the gos-pel of peace, how beau-ti-ful are the feet, how". The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support.

Third system of the song. The Soprano Solo continues with the lyrics "beau-ti-ful are the feet of them that preach the gos-pel of peace,". The piano accompaniment continues with a steady bass line.

Fourth system of the song, marked with a repeat sign and 'A'. The Soprano Solo continues with the lyrics "how beau-ti-ful are the feet of them that". The piano accompaniment continues with a steady bass line. The dynamic is marked 'p' (piano).

preach the gos-pel of peace, and bring glad ti - - dings, and

bring glad ti - - dings, glad ti - dings of good things, and

B
bring glad ti - - dings, glad tidings of good things, and bring glad tidings, glad

ti-dings of good things, glad tidings of good things!

ti-dings of good things, glad tidings of good things!

No 39. - CHORUS

"THEIR SOUND IS GONE OUT INTO ALL LANDS"

Romans x:18

A tempo ordinario

SOPRANO

Their sound is gone out in - to all lands, their sound is gone
 Their sound is gone out in - to all lands,
 Their sound is gone out, their
 Their sound is gone out,

A tempo ordinario (♩ = 88)

out in - to all lands, in - to all lands,
 in - to all lands, in - to all lands,
 sound is gone out in - to all lands, their sound is gone
 their sound is gone out in - to all lands, their sound is gone

their sound is gone out in - to all lands, their sound is gone

their sound is gone out, is gone out, their sound is gone

out in - to all lands, in - to all

out in - to all lands,

out in - to all lands,

out, is gone out in - to all lands,

lands, in - to all lands,

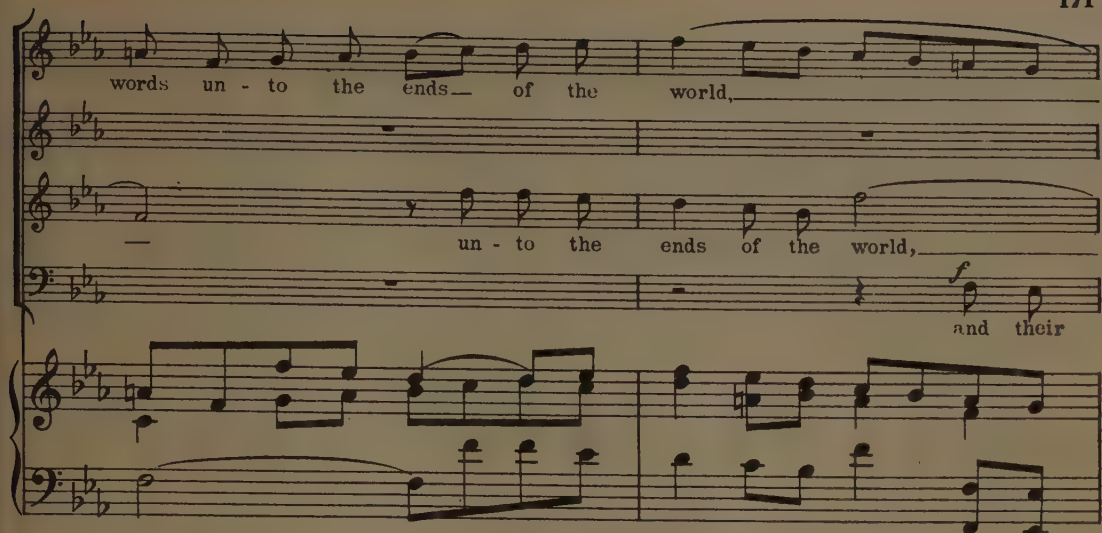
— their sound is gone out in - to all lands,

A

and their

and their words un - to the ends of the world,

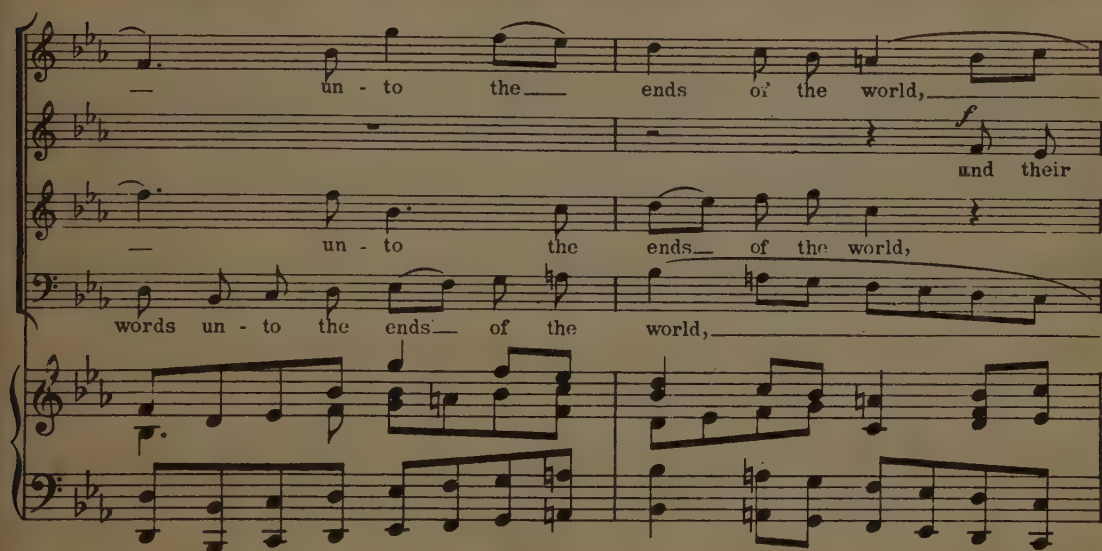
A



words un - to the ends_ of the world,

un - to the ends of the world,

f and their

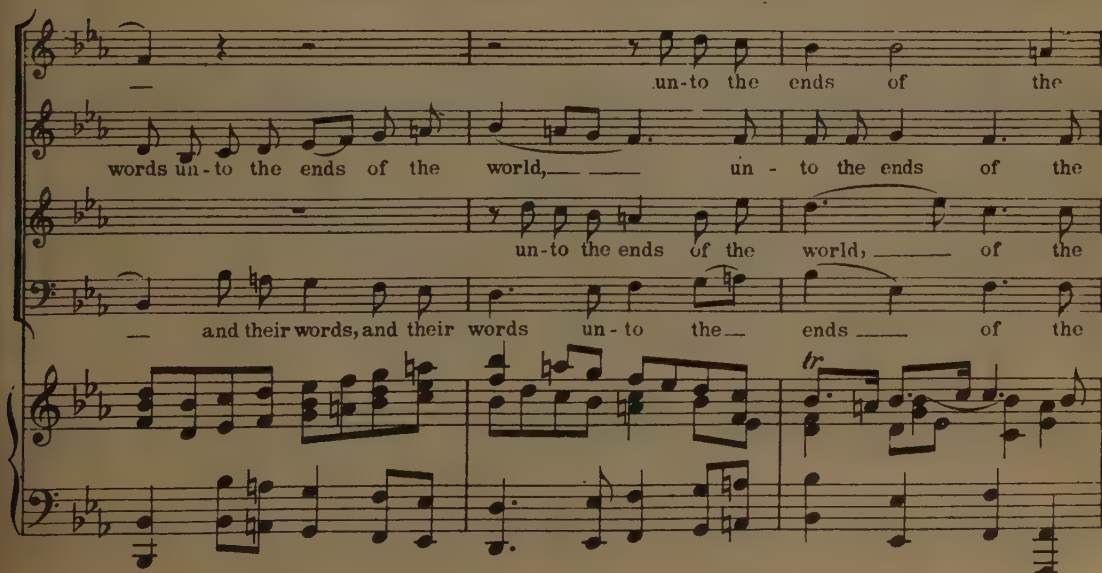


un - to the_ ends of the world,

f and their

un - to the ends_ of the world,

words un - to the ends_ of the world,



un-to the ends of the

words un-to the ends of the world, un - to the ends of the

un-to the ends of the world, of the

and their words, and their words un - to the_ ends_ of the

B

world; their sound is gone out, is gone out in - to all

world; their sound is gone out, is gone out in - to all

world; their sound is gone out in - to all

world; their sound is gone out in - to all

B

lands, and their words un - to the ends of the

lands, and their words un - to the ends of the

lands, and their words, and their words un - to the ends of the

lands, and their

world, and their

world, and their

world, of the world, and their

words un - to the ends of the world,

words un - to the ends of the world, and their

words un - to the ends of the world,

words, and their words un - to the ends of the
and their words un - to the ends of the

cresc.

words un-to the ends of the world,

cresc.

and their words un - to the ends of the

cresc.

world,

and their

cresc.

world,

and their words un-to the ends of the world,

un - to the ends of the world.

world,

un - to the ends of the world

words un - to the ends of the world,

un-to the ends of the world.

un - to the ends, un - to the ends of the world.

Nº40 - AIR FOR BASS

"WHY DO THE NATIONS SO FURIOUSLY RAGE TOGETHER?"

Psalm ii: 1,2

Allegro (♩ = 112)

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It consists of six systems of music, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The tempo is marked 'Allegro' with a quarter note equal to 112 beats per minute. The key signature starts with one sharp (F#) and changes to two sharps (F# and C#) in the fourth system. The first system begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The music features a steady bass line in the left hand and a more melodic line in the right hand, often with triplets and sixteenth notes. The piece concludes with a final chord in the right hand.

Piano introduction. The right hand features a continuous sixteenth-note pattern, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

A BASS SOLO

First system of the bass solo. The bass line begins with the lyrics "Why do the na - - - tions so". The piano accompaniment in the right hand is marked *p* (piano) and features a continuous sixteenth-note pattern.

Second system of the bass solo. The bass line continues with the lyrics "fu - rious - ly rage to - - geth - er? why". The piano accompaniment continues with a continuous sixteenth-note pattern.

Third system of the bass solo. The bass line continues with the lyrics "do the peo - - ple im - a - gine a vain". The piano accompaniment continues with a continuous sixteenth-note pattern.

Fourth system of the bass solo. The bass line concludes with the lyrics "thing? Why do the na - - - tions". The piano accompaniment continues with a continuous sixteenth-note pattern.

rage

so

f *p*

fu-rious-ly to - geth - er? why

f *p*

do the peo - ple im - a -

gine a vain

thing? im - - a -

B
- gine a vain thing?

Why do the na - tions so fu - riously rage to -

p

geth - - er, and why do the

peo - ple, and why do the

peo-ple im - - a - - gine a - - vain -

thing? Why do the na - - tions

rage

C
so furiously to - gether, so furiously to - geth - er? and

why do the peo-ple im- - a - - gine a vain

thing? im - a - - - - -

cresc. *f*

- - gine a vain thing? and

p

why do the peo-ple im- - a - - gine a vain

D

thing?

f

E

The kings of the earth rise up, and the

p

rul - ers take coun - sel to - geth - er, take

coun -

- sel, take

coun - sel to - geth - er against the Lord, and a -

gainst His an - oint -

- ed, a - gainst the Lord and His an -

oint - ed.

SOPRANO I II C

ALTO The Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo-ry, He

TENOR The Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo-ry, He

BASS the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo-ry, He

the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo-ry, He

is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of

is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, He

is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, He

is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry,

glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-

is the King of glo-ry, the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo-

is the King of glo-ry, the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo-

the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo-

D

ry, the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo -
 ry, the Lord of hosts, He is the King of

D

ry, the Lord of hosts, He is the King of

glo - ry, of glo - ry, the Lord of
 glo - ry,

the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo -
 hosts, He is the King of glo - ry, of glo -
 the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo - ry, of glo -
 the Lord of hosts, He is the King of glo - ry, of glo

ry, He
ry, He
ry, of glo-ry, He
ry, He

E

is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, the Lord of hosts,
is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, the Lord of
is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, the Lord of
is the King of glo-ry, He is the King of glo-ry, the Lord of

E

the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, He
hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of
hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of
hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of

is the King of glo -
 hosts, He is the King of glo - - ry, of
 hosts, He is the King of glo - - ry, of
 hosts, He is the King of glo -

- ry, He is the King of glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry,
 glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry,
 glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry,
 - ry, He is the King of glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry,

F *cresc.*
cresc. the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of
 the Lord of hosts, *cresc.* the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, He
cresc. the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, He
 the Lord of hosts, the Lord of hosts, the Lord of

F *cresc.*

hosts, He is the King of glo -
 is the King, the King of glo -
 is the King of glo - ry, the King of glo -

- ry, the King of glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry, He
 - ry, the King of glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry, He
 - ry, the King of glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry, He
 - - ry, the King of glo - ry, He is the King of glo - ry, He

is the King of glo - ry, of glo - - ry.
 is the King of glo - ry, of glo - - ry.
 is the King of glo - ry, of glo - - ry.
 is the King of glo - ry, of glo - - ry.

*) No 34. - RECITATIVE FOR TENOR

"UNTO WHICH OF THE ANGELS SAID HE"

Hebrews 1: 5

TENOR SOLO

Un - to which of the an - gels said He at an - y

time, Thou art my Son, this day have I be - got - ten Thee?

*) No 35. - CHORUS

"LET ALL THE ANGELS OF GOD WORSHIP HIM"

Hebrews 1: 6

Allegro

SOPRANO

ALTO

TENOR

BASS

Let all the an - gels of God wor - ship

Let all the an - gels of God wor - ship

Let all the an - gels of God wor - ship

Let all the an - gels of God wor - ship

Allegro (♩ = 84)

*) Generally omitted

Him, let all the an - gels of

Him, let all the an - gels of

Him,

Him,

God, let all the an - gels of God wor - ship

God wor - ship

let all the an - gels of God wor - ship

A

Him, let all the

Him, let all the an - gels of God

let all the an - gels of God

Him, let

A

an - gels of God wor - ship Him,
 wor - ship Him,
 wor - ship
 all the an - gels of God wor - ship

let all the an - gels of God wor - ship
 let all the an - gels of
 Him, let all the an - gels of God wor - ship Him,
 Him, let all the an - gels of God wor - ship Him,

Him,
 God wor - ship Him, let all the
 let all the an - gels of God wor -
 gels of God wor -

B

let all the an - gels of God wor - ship Him, let all the an - gels of God ship Him,

B

gels of God wor - ship Him, wor - ship Him, wor - ship Him,

C

ship Him, let all the an - gels of God wor - ship Him, let all the an - gels of God ship Him, let all the an - gels of God ship Him,

C

let all the an - gels of God ship Him, let all the an - gels of God ship Him,

- gels of God, let all the an - gels of

- gels of God, let all the an - gels of

- gels of God, let all the an - gels of

- gels of God, let all the an - gels of

God wor - ship

God wor - ship

God wor - ship

- gels of God wor - ship

Him.

Him.

Him.

Him.

*) No 36. - AIR FOR BASS

"THOU ART GONE UP ON HIGH"

Psalm lxxviii: 18

Allegro (♩ = 84)

BASS SOLO

Thou art gone up on high, Thou art gone up on high,

Thou hast led captiv - i - ty captive, Thou hast led captiv - i - ty

cap - tive, and re - ceiv - - - ed gifts — for men; yea,

*) Generally omitted.

e - ven for Thine en - - - e - mies,

yea, e - ven for Thine en - e - mies,

B

that the Lord

p

God might dwell - a - mong them, that the Lord God might dwell,

might dwell a-mong them.

C

Thou art gone up on high, Thou art gone up on high, Thou hast

p

led cap-tiv - i - ty cap-tive, Thou hast led cap-tiv - i - ty cap-tive,

and re - ceiv - ed gifts for men; yea, e - - ven

p

for Thine en -

D

- e-mies, for Thine - e - mies,

that the Lord God might dwell a - - mong them,

that the Lord God might dwell

a - mong them,

E

that the Lord God, that the Lord

God might dwell a - - mong them, might dwell

a - mong

F
them, that the Lord God might dwell a-mong them.

No 37. - CHORUS

"THE LORD GAVE THE WORD"

Psalm lxxviii: 11

Andante allegro

SOPRANO

ALTO

TENOR

BASS

Great was the com - pa - ny of the

Great was the com - pa - ny of the

The Lord gave the word: great was the com - pa - ny of the

The Lord gave the word: great was the com - pa - ny of the

Andante allegro (♩ = 80)

preachers, great was the com - pa - ny, the com - pa - ny, the com - pa - ny, the

preachers, great was the com - pa - ny, the com - pa - ny, the com - pa - ny, the

preachers, great was the com - pa - ny, the com - pa - ny, the com - pa - ny, the

preachers, great was the com - pa - ny, the com - pa - ny, the com - pa - ny, the

-pa-ny of the preach-ers,
 -pa-ny, the com-pa-ny of the preach-ers,
 com- - - - -pa-ny of the preach-ers,
 -pa-ny of the preach-ers,

great was the com-pa-ny of the preachers. The Lord gave the word;
 great was the com-pa-ny of the preachers. The Lord gave the word;
 great was the com-pa-ny of the preachers.
 great was the com-pa-ny of the preachers. A
 A

great was the com- - - - -pa-ny, the com-
 great was the com- - - - -pa-ny, the com-
 Great was the com - pa-ny, the com - - - - -pa-ny, the
 Great was the com - pa-ny, the com - - - - -pa-ny, the

- pa-ny, the com - - - pa-ny of the preach -

- pa-ny, the com - pa-ny of the preach - ers, of the preach -

com - - - pa-ny of the preach - ers, of the preach -

com - - - pa-ny of the preach -

B

ers, great was the com - pa-ny of the preach-ers,

ers, great was the com -

ers, great was the com - pa-ny of the preach-ers,

ers, great was the com - pa-ny, the com -

B

great was the com - pa-ny of the preach-ers, of the preach-ers,

- pa-ny, the com - - - pa-ny, the

great was the com - pa-ny of the preach-ers, the com -

- pa-ny, the com -

great was the com - pa-ny of the preach-ers, of the preach-ers,

- pa-ny, the com - - - pa-ny, the

great was the com - pa-ny of the preach-ers, the com -

- pa-ny, the com -

great was the com - - pa-ny, the com - pa-ny, the com - - pa-ny, the com -

- pa-ny of the preach- - ers, of the preach-
 - pa-ny, the com- pa-ny of the preach- - ers, of the preach-
 com - - pa-ny of the preach- - ers, of the preach-
 - pa-ny of the preach- - ers, of the preach-

ers.
 ers.
 ers.
 ers.

"HOW BEAUTIFUL ARE THE FEET OF THEM"

Romans x: 15

Larghetto (♩ = 104)

SOPRANO SOLO

How beau-ti-ful are the feet of them that

preach the gos-pel of peace, how beau-ti-ful are the feet, how

beau-ti-ful are the feet of them that preach the gos-pel of peace,

A

how beau-ti-ful are the feet of them that

preach the gos-pel of peace, and bring glad ti - - dings, and

bring glad ti - - dings, glad ti - dings of good things, and

bring glad ti - - dings, glad tidings of good things, and bring glad tidings, glad

ti-tings of good things, glad tidings of good things!

No 39. - CHORUS

"THEIR SOUND IS GONE OUT INTO ALL LANDS"

Romans x: 16

A tempo ordinario

SOPRANO

Their sound is gone out in - to all lands, their sound is gone

ALTO

Their sound is gone out in - to all lands,

TENOR

Their sound is gone out, their

BASS

Their sound is gone out, _____

A tempo ordinario (♩ = 88)

out in - to all lands, in - to all lands,

in - to all lands, _____ in - to all lands,

sound is gone out in - to all lands, their sound is gone

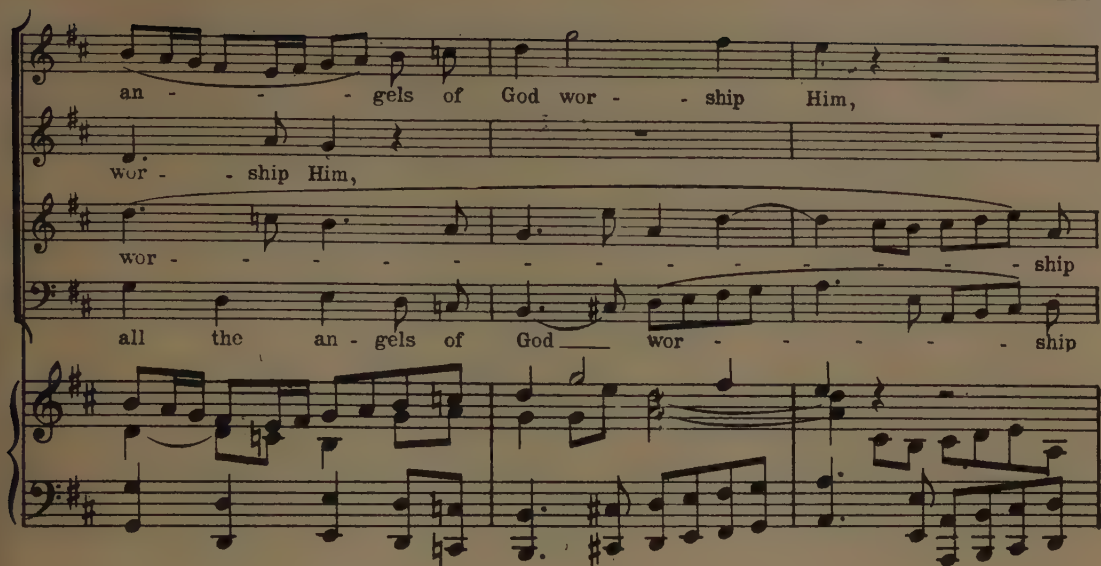
— their sound is gone out in - to all lands, their sound is gone

Him, let all the an - gels of
 Him, let all the an - gels of
 Him,
 Him,

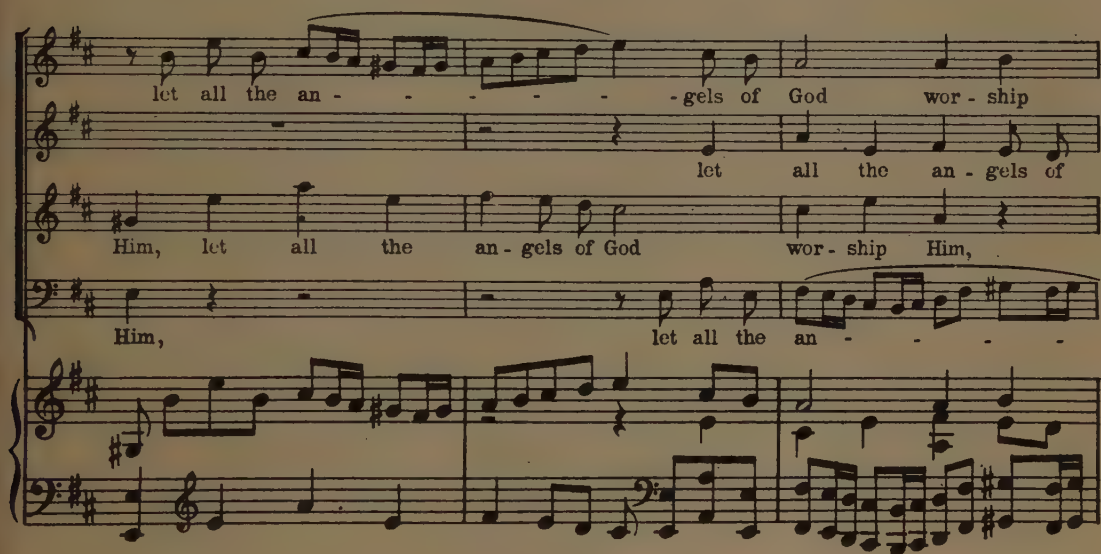
God, let all the an - gels of God wor - ship
 God wor - ship
 let all the an - gels of God wor - ship

A
 Him, let all the
 Him, let all the an - gels of God
 let all the an - gels of God
 Him, let

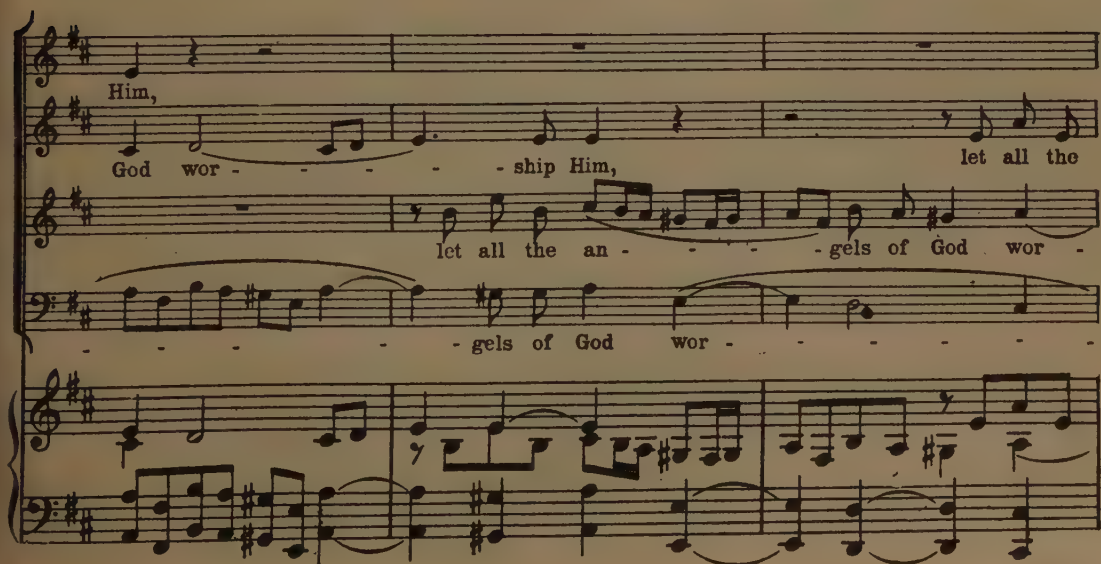
A



an - gels of God wor - ship Him,
 wor - ship Him,
 wor - ship
 all the an - gels of God wor - ship



let all the an - gels of God wor - ship
 let all the an - gels of
 Him, let all the an - gels of God wor - ship Him,
 Him, let all the an -



Him,
 God wor - ship Him, let all the
 let all the an - gels of God wor -
 gels of God wor -

B

let all the an -

an - gels of God wor - - ship Him,

- ship Him, let all the an - gels of God

- ship Him,

B

- gels of God wor -

wor -

wor -

- ship Him, let all the an -

- ship Him, let all the an -

- ship Him, let all the an -

let all the an -

let all the an -

C

C

gels of God, let all the an - gels of
gels of God, let all the an - gels of
gels of God, let all the an - gels of

The first system consists of four vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and a piano accompaniment. The vocal parts are in a homophonic setting, with the lyrics "gels of God, let all the an - gels of" repeated across the staves. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more complex, syncopated pattern in the left hand.

God wor - ship
God wor - ship
God wor - ship
gels of God wor - ship

The second system continues the vocal and piano parts. The vocal parts now sing "God wor - ship" and "gels of God wor - ship". The piano accompaniment continues with its characteristic patterns, including a prominent eighth-note figure in the right hand and a syncopated bass line in the left hand.

Him.
Him.
Him.
Him.

The third system shows the vocal parts singing "Him." on a long note. The piano accompaniment continues with its established patterns, concluding the system with a final chord in the right hand and a sustained note in the left hand.

*) No 36. - AIR FOR BASS

"THOU ART GONE UP ON HIGH"

Psalm lxxviii: 18

Allegro (♩ = 84)

First system of piano accompaniment. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: one flat (B-flat). Time signature: 3/4. The music begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The bass line features a steady eighth-note accompaniment, while the treble line has a more melodic, flowing pattern.

Second system of piano accompaniment. The treble staff continues with a melodic line, and the bass staff provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines.

BASS SOLO

Third system of music. The bass staff features a solo line for the voice, starting with the lyrics "Thou art gone up on high, Thou art gone up on high,". The piano accompaniment in the treble and bass staves provides harmonic support. Dynamics include piano (p) and forte (f).

Fourth system of music. The bass staff continues the solo with the lyrics "Thou hast led captiv - i - ty captive, Thou hast led captiv - i - ty". The piano accompaniment continues with a steady eighth-note pattern in the bass and a more active line in the treble.

Fifth system of music. The bass staff continues the solo with the lyrics "cap-tive, and re - ceiv - - - ed gifts — for men; yea,". The piano accompaniment provides a strong harmonic foundation.

*) Generally omitted.

e - ven for Thine en - e - mies,

yea, e - ven for Thine en - e - mies, **B**

that the Lord *p*

God might dwell - a - mong them, that the Lord God might dwell,

p

might dwell a-mong them.

f

C

Thou art gone up on high, Thou art gone up on high, Thou hast

p

led cap-tiv - i - ty cap-tive, Thou hast led cap-tiv - i - ty cap-tive,

and re - ceiv - ed gifts for men; yea, e - - ven

p

for Thine en - - - - -

D

- e-mies, for Thine e - mies,

that the Lord God might dwell a - - mong them,

that the Lord God might dwell

a - mong them,

E

that the Lord God, that the Lord

God might dwell a - - mong them, might dwell

The first system of the musical score. The vocal line (bass clef) begins with a half note G, followed by a quarter note A, a dotted quarter note B, and a half note C. This is followed by a half note D, a quarter note E, a dotted quarter note F, and a half note G. The piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs) features a series of chords and moving lines in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand.

a - mong

The second system of the musical score. The vocal line continues with a half note A, a quarter note B, a dotted quarter note C, and a half note D. The piano accompaniment continues with chords and moving lines.

F
them, that the Lord God might dwell a-mong them.

The third system of the musical score. The key signature changes to F major, indicated by a large 'F' above the staff. The vocal line begins with a half note F, followed by a quarter note G, a dotted quarter note A, and a half note B. The piano accompaniment continues with chords and moving lines.

The fourth system of the musical score. The vocal line continues with a half note C, a quarter note D, a dotted quarter note E, and a half note F. The piano accompaniment continues with chords and moving lines.

The fifth system of the musical score. The vocal line concludes with a half note G, a quarter note A, a dotted quarter note B, and a half note C. The piano accompaniment concludes with a final chord and a double bar line.

Nº 37. - CHORUS

"THE LORD GAVE THE WORD"

Psalm lxxviii: 11

Andante allegro

SOPRANO

ALTO

TENOR

BASS

The Lord gave the word: great was the com - pa - ny of the

The Lord gave the word: great was the com - pa - ny of the

Andante allegro (♩=80)

preachers, great was the com -

preachers, great was the com - pa - ny, the com - pa - ny, the com -

preachers, great was the com - pa - ny, the com - - - pa - ny, the

preachers, great was the com - - - pa - ny, the com -

-pa-ny of the preach-ers,
 -pa-ny, the com-pa-ny of the preach-ers,
 com - - - -pa-ny of the preach-ers,
 -pa-ny of the preach-ers,

A

great was the com-pa-ny of the preachers. The Lord gave the word;
 great was the com-pa-ny of the preachers. The Lord gave the word;
 great was the com-pa-ny of the preachers.
 great was the com-pa-ny of the preachers.

A

great was the com - - - -pa-ny, the com - - - -pa-ny, the com - - - -pa-ny, the
 great was the com - - - -pa-ny, the com - - - -pa-ny, the com - - - -pa-ny, the
 Great was the com - pa-ny, the com - - - -pa-ny, the
 Great was the com - pa-ny, the com - - - -pa-ny, the

pa-ny, the com - pa-ny of the preach - ers, of the preach -
 - pa-ny, the com - pa-ny of the preach - ers, of the preach -
 com - pa-ny of the preach - ers, of the preach -
 com - pa-ny of the preach -

B

ers, great was the com - pa-ny of the preach-ers,
 ers, great was the com -
 ers, great was the com - pa-ny of the preach-ers,
 ers, great was the com - pa-ny, the com -

B

great was the com - pa-ny of the preach-ers, of the preach-ers,
 - pa-ny, the com - pa-ny, the
 great was the com - pa-ny of the preach-ers, the com -
 - pa-ny, the com -

great was the com -
com - - - pa - ny, the com - pa - ny, the com -
- pa - ny, the com - - - pa - ny, the
- pa - ny, the com - - - pa - ny, the com -

- pa - ny of the preach - ers, of the preach -
- pa - ny, the com - pa - ny of the preach - ers, of the preach -
com - - - pa - ny of the preach - ers, of the preach -
- pa - ny of the preach - ers, of the preach -

ers.
ers.
ers.
ers.

"HOW BEAUTIFUL ARE THE FEET OF THEM"

Romans x: 15

Larghetto (♩ = 104)

Piano introduction in B-flat major, 12/8 time, marked *p* (piano). The music features a flowing melody in the right hand and a steady accompaniment in the left hand.

Soprano Solo
How beau-ti-ful are the feet of them that

The Soprano solo begins with a rest, followed by the melody. The piano accompaniment continues with a steady accompaniment, marked *pp* (pianissimo).

preach the gos-pel of peace, how beau-ti-ful are the feet, how

The vocal melody continues with the lyrics "preach the gos-pel of peace, how beau-ti-ful are the feet, how". The piano accompaniment provides a steady accompaniment.

beau-ti-ful are the feet of them that preach the gos-pel of peace,

The vocal melody continues with the lyrics "beau-ti-ful are the feet of them that preach the gos-pel of peace,". The piano accompaniment provides a steady accompaniment.

A
how beau-ti-ful are the feet of them that

Section A begins with a rest, followed by the melody. The piano accompaniment continues with a steady accompaniment, marked *p* (piano).

preach the gos-pel of peace, and bring glad ti - - dings, and

bring glad ti - - dings, glad ti - dings of good things, and

bring glad ti - - dings, glad tidings of good things, and bring glad tidings, glad

ti-dings of good things, glad tidings of — good things!

No 39. - CHORUS

"THEIR SOUND IS GONE OUT INTO ALL LANDS"

Romans x:18

A tempo ordinario

SOPRANO
 Their sound is gone out in - to all lands, their sound is gone

ALTO
 Their sound is gone out in - to all lands,

TENOR
 Their sound is gone out, their

BASS
 Their sound is gone out, _____

A tempo ordinario (♩ = 88)

out in - to all lands, in - to all lands,

in - to all lands, _____ in - to all lands,

sound is gone out in - to all lands, their sound is gone

— their sound is gone out in - to all lands, their sound is gone

their sound is gone out in - to all lands, their sound is gone

their sound is gone out, is gone out, their sound is gone

out in - to all lands, in - to all

out in - to all lands,

out in - to all lands,

out, is gone out in - to all lands,

lands, in - to all lands,

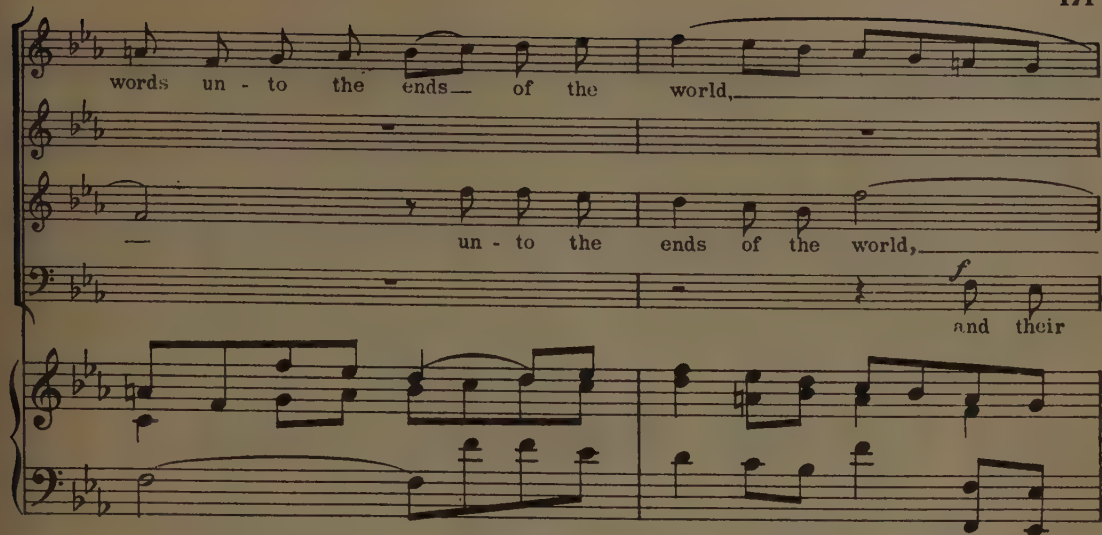
— their sound is gone out in - to all lands,

A

and their

and their words un - to the ends of the world,

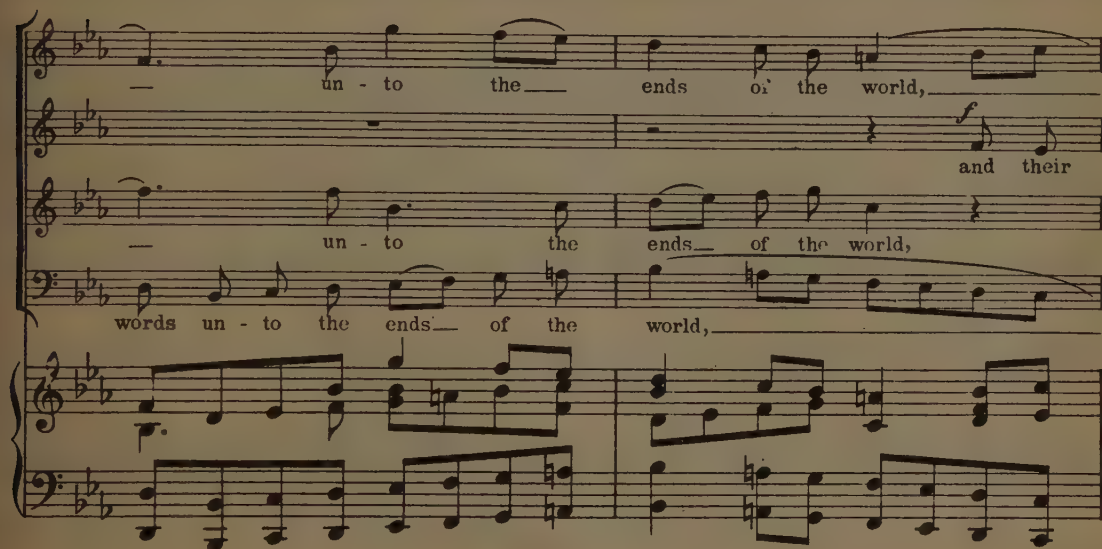
A



words un - to the ends of the world,

un - to the ends of the world,

and their

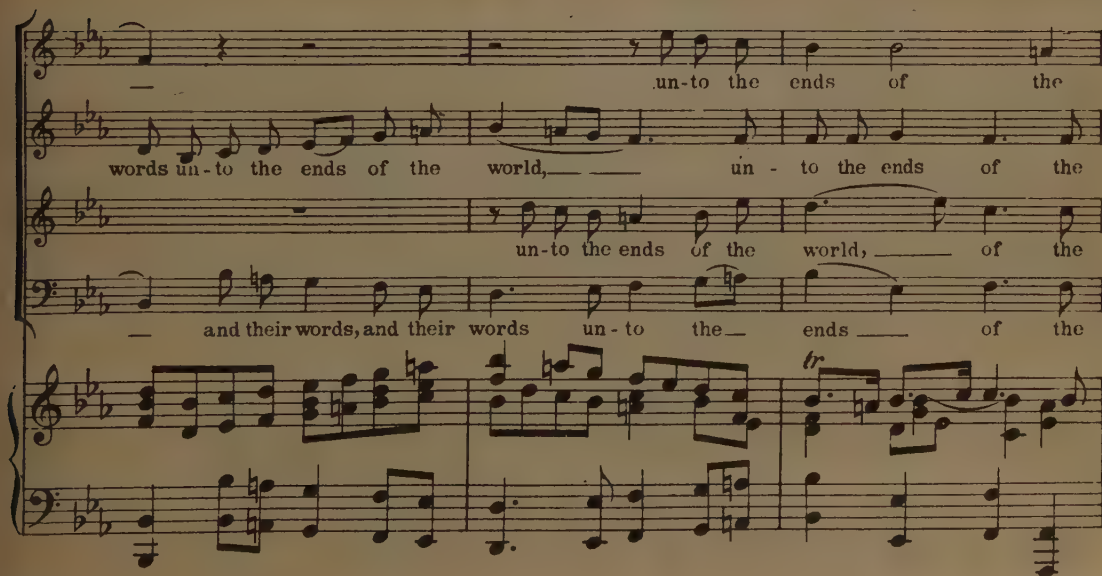


un - to the ends of the world,

and their

un - to the ends of the world,

words un - to the ends of the world,



un - to the ends of the

words un - to the ends of the world, un - to the ends of the

un - to the ends of the world, of the

and their words, and their words un - to the ends of the

B

world; their sound is gone out, is gone out in - to all
 world; their sound is gone out, is gone out in - to all
 world; their sound is gone out in - to all
 world; their sound is gone out in - to all

B

lands, and their words un - to the ends of the
 lands, and their words un - to the ends of the
 lands, and their words, and their words un - to the ends of the
 lands, and their

world, and their
 world, and their
 world, of the world, and their
 words un - to the ends of the world,

words un - to the ends of the world, and their

words un - to the ends of the world,

words, and their words un - to the ends of the

and their words un - to the ends of the

cresc.
words un-to the ends of the world,

cresc.
and their words un - to the ends of the

world, and their

cresc.
world, and their words un-to the ends of the world,

un - to the ends of the world.

world, un - to the ends of the world

words un - to the ends of the world, un-to the ends of the world.

un - to the ends, un - to the ends of the world.

№40 - AIR FOR BASS

"WHY DO THE NATIONS SO FURIOUSLY RAGE TOGETHER?"

Psalm ii: 1, 2

Allegro (♩ = 112)

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It consists of six systems of music, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The tempo is marked 'Allegro' with a quarter note equal to 112 beats per minute. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The melody is primarily in the treble clef, while the bass clef provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. The piece features various musical notations including slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

Piano introduction with treble and bass staves. The treble staff features a series of chords and eighth notes, while the bass staff provides a steady accompaniment with eighth notes.

A BASS SOLO

First system of the bass solo. The vocal line (bass staff) begins with the lyrics "Why do the na - - - tions so". The piano accompaniment (treble and bass staves) features a melody in the treble staff, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic, and a steady bass line.

Second system of the bass solo. The vocal line continues with the lyrics "fu - rious - ly rage to - - geth - er? why". The piano accompaniment continues with a similar melodic and harmonic structure.

Third system of the bass solo. The vocal line continues with the lyrics "do the peo - - ple im - a - gine in vain". The piano accompaniment continues with a similar melodic and harmonic structure.

Fourth system of the bass solo. The vocal line concludes with the lyrics "thing? Why do the na - - - tions". The piano accompaniment continues with a similar melodic and harmonic structure.

rage

so

f *p*

fu-rious-ly to - geth - er? why

f *p*

do the peo - ple im - a -

- gine a vain

thing? im - - a -

B
- gine a vain thing?

Why do the na - tions so fu - riously rage to -

geth - - er, and why do the

peo-ple, and why do the

peo-ple im- - a - - gine a vain

thing? Why do the na- - tions

rage

C
— so furiously to - gether, so furiously to - geth - er? and

why do the peo-ple im- - a - - gine a vain

thing? im - a - - - - -

cresc. *f*

- - gine a vain thing? and

p

why do the peo-ple im- - a - - gine a vain

D

thing?

f

E

The · kings of the earth rise up, and the

p

rul - ers take coun - sel to - geth - er, take

coun -

- sel, take

coun - - sel to - geth - er against the Lord, and a -

gainst His an - oint -

- ed, a - gainst the Lord and His an -

oint - - - ed.

Nº 41. - CHORUS

"LET US BREAK THEIR BONDS ASUNDER"

Psalm ii: 3

Allegro e staccato

SOPRANO
Let us break their bonds a - sun - der, let us

ALTO

TENOR
Let us break their bonds a - sun - der, let us, let us

BASS

Allegro e staccato (♩ = 76)

break, let us break their bonds a -

Let us break their bonds a - sun - der, let us break,

break their bonds a - sun - der, let us, let us break, let us break their

Let us break their bonds a - sun - der, let us, let us break their bonds,

sun - - der,

let us break their bonds a - sun - der,

bonds a - sun - - der,

let us break their bonds a - sun - der, let us,

A

let us break their bonds a - sun - der,

let us break their bonds a - sun - der,

let us break their bonds a - sun - der, and cast a - way,

let us break their bonds a - sun - der,

A

and cast a - - - way

their yokes from us, and cast a - -

and cast a - - - way

their yokes from us, and cast a - - way their yokes from

way their yokes from us, and cast a - - way their yokes from

their yokes from us, and cast a - way their yokes from
us, and cast a - way, and cast a - way their yokes from
us, and cast a - way, and cast a - way their yokes from
and cast a - way,

us, and cast a - way their yokes from us. Let us break their
us, and cast a - way their yokes from us. Let us break their
us, and cast a - way their yokes from us. Let us break their bonds,
and cast a - way their yokes from us. Let us break their bonds,

bonds, let us break their bonds,
Let us break their bonds a - sun - der, let us break their bonds,
let us break their bonds a -
Let us break their bonds a - sun - der, let us break their

let us break their bonds a - sun - der, let us break their bonds a -

let us break their bonds a - sun - der,

sun - der, let us break their bonds, let us break their

bonds, let us break their bonds a - sun - der,

sun - der, let us, let us break, let us break their bonds a

let us break their bonds, let us break their

bonds a - sun - der, let us break, let us break their bonds,

let us break their bonds a - sun - der,

sun - der, their bonds a - sun - der, and cast a - way

bonds, their bonds a - sun - der,

let us break their bonds a - sun - der, and cast a - way,

let us break their bonds a - sun - der,

their yokes from

and cast a - way,

and cast a - - - way

us, and cast a - way their yokes from us, and cast a -

and cast a - - - way

and cast a - way their yokes from us, and cast a -

their yokes, their yokes from us, and cast a -

way their yokes from us.

their yokes from us.

way their yokes from us. Let us break their bonds a -

way their yokes from us. Let us break their

R.H.

Let us break their bonds a - - sun - der, and cast a - -

Let us break their bonds, and cast

sun - der, and cast, and cast a -

bonds, and cast a - - way their yokes from

way,

a - way their yokes, their yokes from us, and cast a - -

way, and cast a - way their yokes from us, and cast a - -

us, and cast a - way their yokes from us, and cast a - -

D

and cast a - - way their yokes from us,

way, and cast a - - way their yokes, let us break their

way, and cast a - - way their yokes, let us break their bonds a - -

way, and cast a - - way their yokes from us,

D

let us break their bonds, and cast a-way, and cast a -

bonds, their bonds a - - sun - der, and cast a - way, and cast a -

sun - der, their bonds a - - sun - der, and cast a - way, and cast a -

let us break their bonds a - - sun - der, and cast a - way, and cast a -

way their yokes from us.

way their yokes from us.

way their yokes from us.

way their yokes from us.

way their yokes from us.

№42. - RECITATIVE FOR TENOR

189

"HE THAT DWELLETH IN HEAVEN"

Psalm ii: 4

TENOR SOLO

He that dwell-eth in hea-ven shall laugh them to
scorn; the Lord shall have them in de-ri-sion.

№43. - AIR FOR TENOR

"THOU SHALT BREAK THEM"

Psalm ii: 9

Andante (♩ = 84)

TENOR SOLO A
Thou shalt break them, Thou shalt
break them with a rod of i-ron;
poco cresc.

Thou shalt dash them in piec - es like a pot - - - ter's

ves - sel, Thou shalt dash them in piec - es, in

piec - es like a pot -

B
- ter's ves - sel.

Thou shalt break them,

Thou shalt break them with a rod

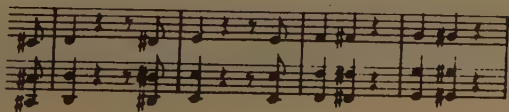
of i - ron; Thou shalt

dash them in piec-es like a pot-ter's

C ves - sel, Thou shalt dash them in piec-es like a

pot-ter's ves-sel, like a

*) Händel in his score has this section in unison



pot- - - ter's ves - sel, Thou shalt dash them in

The first system of the musical score. The vocal line (treble clef) begins with a half note 'pot-' followed by a dotted half note '-ter's', then a half note 'ves', a half note 'sel,', and finally a half note 'Thou' followed by a dotted half note 'shalt', a half note 'dash', a half note 'them', and a half note 'in'. The piano accompaniment (grand staff) features a complex arpeggiated figure in the right hand and a steady bass line in the left hand. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

piec - es like a pot - - - - - ter's

The second system of the musical score. The vocal line continues with a half note 'piec', a half note 'es', a half note 'like', a half note 'a', a half note 'pot -', a dotted half note '- - -', and a half note 'ter's'. The piano accompaniment continues with the same arpeggiated figure and bass line. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

ves - sel.

The third system of the musical score, marked with a 'D' in a circle. The vocal line consists of a half note 'ves' and a half note 'sel.'. The piano accompaniment continues with the same arpeggiated figure and bass line. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

The fourth system of the musical score, showing the piano accompaniment. The right hand continues with the arpeggiated figure, and the left hand continues with the bass line. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

The fifth system of the musical score, showing the piano accompaniment. The right hand continues with the arpeggiated figure, and the left hand continues with the bass line. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

No 44. - CHORUS

"HALLELUJAH!"

Rev. xix: 6; xi: 15; xix: 16

Allegro (♩=72)

Organ
or
Piano

The organ or piano accompaniment for the first system is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes in both hands, with a forte (f) dynamic marking at the beginning.

SOPRANO

ALTO

TENOR

BASS

The vocal staves for the first system show the four voices (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass) singing the words "Hal - le - lu - jah!". The melody is simple and rhythmic, following the organ accompaniment. The lyrics are: Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah!

The organ or piano accompaniment for the second system continues the rhythmic pattern from the first system, with a forte (f) dynamic marking at the beginning.

The vocal staves for the second system show the four voices continuing the "Hal - le - lu - jah!" refrain. The lyrics are: le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah!

The organ or piano accompaniment for the third system continues the rhythmic pattern, with a forte (f) dynamic marking at the beginning.

lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord

lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord

lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord

lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord

A

God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!

God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!

God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!

God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!

A

lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah!

lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah!

lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah!

*) Händel's score has here

**)

lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah!

lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah!

lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah!

lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah!

B

for the Lord God Om - ni - - po - tent

Hal - le -

Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal -

reign - eth. Hal-le - lu - jah! Hal-le - lu - jah! Hal-le - lu - jah! Hal - le - lu - le - lu - jah! Hal-le - lu - jah! for the Lord Hal-le - lu - jah! for the Lord

*) Händel's score has one 8th note e here only; see foot-note on next page.

jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!
 jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!
 God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah!
 God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah!

Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!
 lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord
 Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! for the Lord
 lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!

Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!
 God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah!
 God Om-ni-po-tent reign-eth. Hal-le-lu-jah!
 lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah!

*) Händel's score has here



2 syllables for one note, it is therefore better to substitute two 16th notes for the 8th

le - - lu - - jah! The king-dom of this

Hal - le - lu - jah! The king-dom of this

le - - - lu - jah! The king-dom of this

lu - jah! Hal-le - lu - jah! The king-dom of this

(p) **C**

world *mf* is be - - come the *f* King - dom of our

world *mf* is be - - come the *f* King - dom of our

world *mf* is be - - come the *f* King - dom of our

world *mf* is be - - come the *f* King - dom of our

D

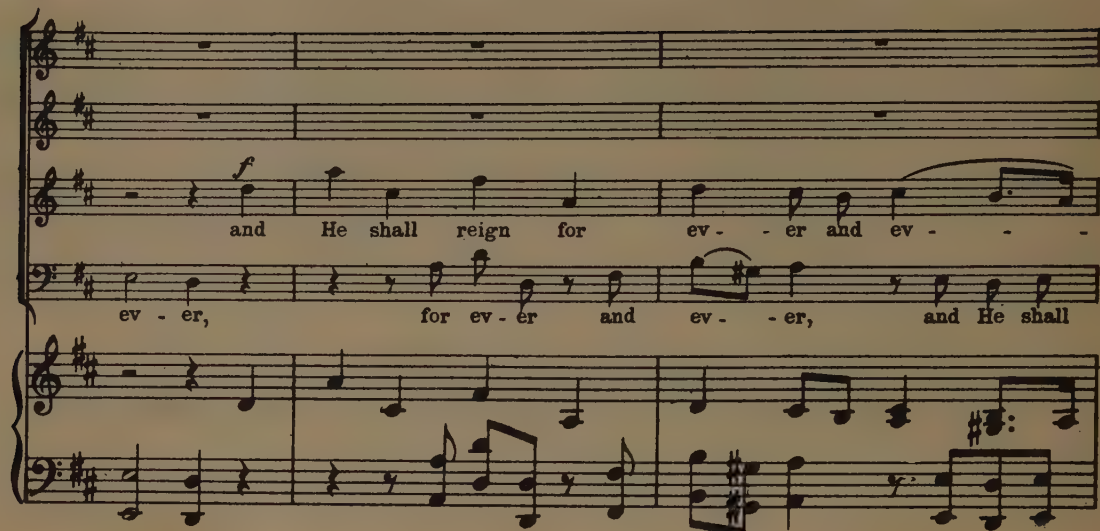
Lord and of His Christ, and of His Christ;

Lord and of His Christ, and of His Christ;

Lord and of His Christ, and of His Christ;

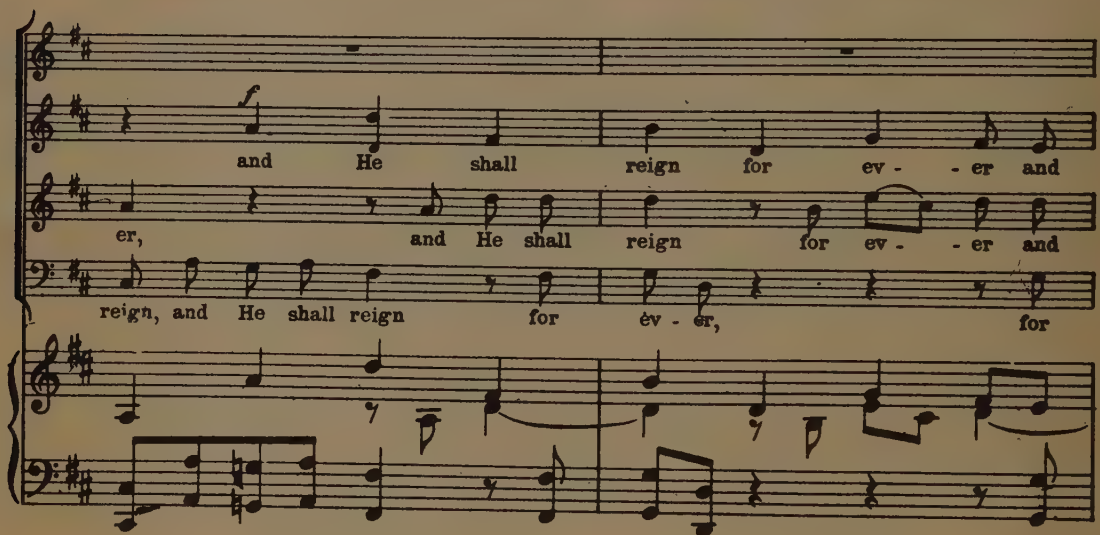
Lord and of His Christ, and of His Christ; and He shall reign for ev - er and

D



and He shall reign for ev - er and ev -

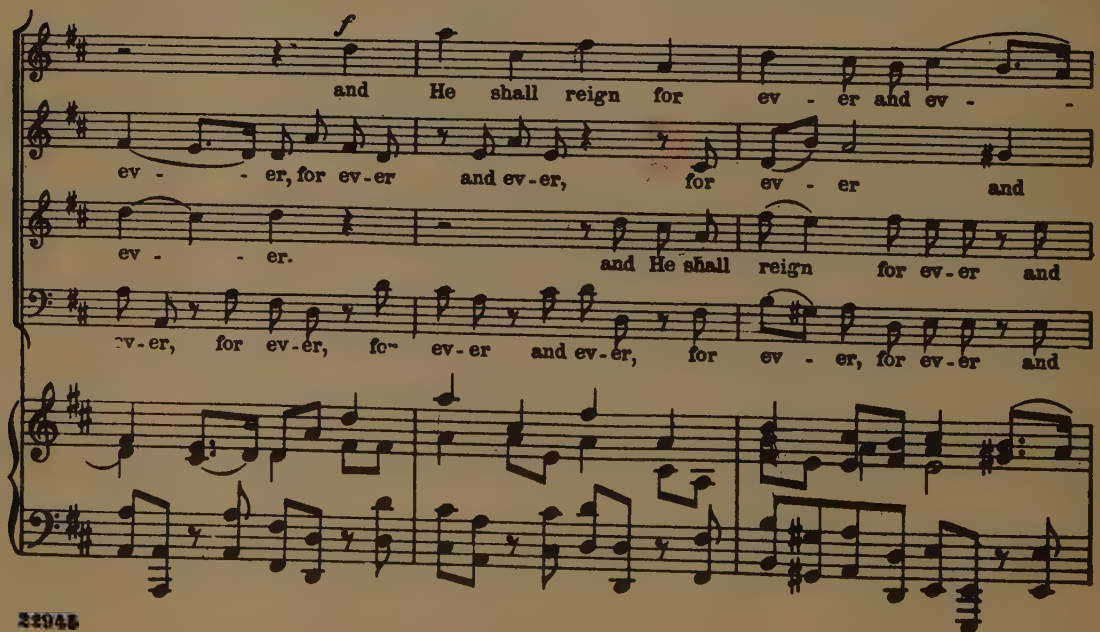
ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er, and He shall



and He shall reign for ev - er and

er, and He shall reign for ev - er and

reign, and He shall reign for ev - er, for



and He shall reign for ev - er and ev -

ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and

ev - er. and He shall reign for ev - er and

ev - er, for ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er, for ev - er and

E

er. King of Kings,
 ev - er. King of Kings,
 ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-
 ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

E

and Lord of Lords.
 and Lord of Lords.
 lu-jah! For ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-
 lu-jah! For ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

King of Kings,
 For ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-
 lu-jah! For ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-
 lu-jah! For ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

3

and Lord of Lords,

lu-jah! For ev-er and ev-er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

lu-jah! For ev-er and ev-er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

lu-jah! For ev-er and ev-er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

King of Kings,

lu-jah! For ev-er and ev-er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

lu-jah! For ev-er and ev-er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

lu-jah! For ev-er and ev-er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

ff **F** and Lord of Lords, and Lord of Lords, and He shall

lu-jah! *ff* King of Kings, and Lord of Lords,

lu-jah! *ff* King of Kings, and Lord of Lords,

lu-jah! *ff* King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, and He shall

F

reign, and
and He shall reign, and He shall
and He shall reign, and He shall reign,
reign for ev - er and ev - er,

He shall reign for ev - er and ev - er,
reign for ev - er and ev - er, King of
and He shall reign for ev - er and ev - er, King of
and He shall reign for ev - er and ev - er, King of

for ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-
Kings, for ev - er and ev - er, and Lord of Lords. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-
Kings, and Lord of Lords,
Kings, for ev - er and ev - er, and Lord of Lords. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-

lu-jah! and He shall reign for ev - er, for

lu-jah! and He shall reign for

and He shall reign for ev - er, for

lu-jah! and He shall reign for ev - er, for

ev - er and ev - er, King of Kings, and Lord of

ev - er and ev - er, King of Kings, and Lord of

ev - er and ev - er, King of Kings, and Lord of

ev - er and ev - er, King of Kings, and Lord of

Lords, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, and

Lords, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, and

Lords, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, and

Lords, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, and He shall

He shall reign for ev-er and ev - er, King of
 He shall reign for ev-er and ev - er, for ev-er and
 He shall reign for ev-er and ev - er, for ev-er and
 reign for ev - er, for ev-er and ev - er, for ev-er and

Kings, and Lord of Lords. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le -
 ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le -
 ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le -
 ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le -

lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le - lu-jah! Hal - le - lu - jah!
 lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le - lu-jah! Hal - le - lu - jah!
 lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le - lu-jah! Hal - le - lu - jah!
 lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le - lu-jah! Hal - le - lu - jah!

PART III

No 45. - AIR FOR SOPRANO

"I KNOW THAT MY REDEEMER LIVETH"

Job xix: 25, 26; 1 Cor. xv: 20

Larghetto ($\text{♩} = 72$)

mp

cresc.

SOPRANO SOLO **A**

I know that my Re - deem - er liv - eth,

dim. *p* *p*

and that He shall stand

at the lat - - - ter day up-on the

earth. **B** I know that my Re -

deem - er liv-eth, and that He shall stand

at the lat - - - ter day up-on the earth, up-on the

C earth. I know that my Re - deem - er liv-eth, and He shall

* This appoggiatura is not in Händel's score

stand at the lat - - - ter day up - on the earth,

up-on the earth:

p *cresc.*

D
And though worms de - stroy this bod-y,

yet in my flesh shall I see

God, yet in my flesh shall I see God.

E
I know that my Re-

deem-er liv-eth. And though worms de- stroy this

bod-y, yet in my flesh shall I see God, yet in my

flesh shall I see God, shall I see God. I

know that my Re - deem - er liv - eth.

F
For now is Christ ris - en from the dead,

the first - - fruits of them that

sleep, of them that sleep, the

G
first - - fruits of them that sleep.

cresc.

For now is Christ ris-en, for now is Christ

p *cresc.*

ris-en from the dead, the

p

Adagio

first-fruits of them, of them that sleep.

Nº 46.- CHORUS

"SINCE BY MAN CAME DEATH"

1 Cor. xv: 21

Grave

SOPRANO *p sost.*

Since by man came death, since by man came death,

ALTO *p sost.*

Since by man came death, since by man came death, —

TENOR *p sost.*

Since by man came death, since by man came death, —

BASS *p sost.*

Since by man came death, since by man came death,

Grave (♩=60)

p

A
Allegro *f*

by man came al- - so the re - sur - rec - tion of the

by man came al- - so the re - sur - rec - tion of the

by man came al- - so the re - sur - rec - tion of the

by man came al- - so the re - sur - rec - tion of the

A Allegro (♩=84)

f

dead, by man came al - so the re - sur - rec - tion of the

dead, by man came al - so the re - sur - rec - tion of the

dead, by man came al - so the re - sur - rec - tion of the

dead, by man came al - so the re - sur - rec - tion of the

The piano accompaniment consists of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

dead, by man came al - so the re - sur - rec - tion of the dead.

dead, by man came al - so the re - sur - rec - tion of the dead.

dead, by man came al - so the re - sur - rec - tion of the dead.

dead, by man came al - so the re - sur - rec - tion of the dead.

The piano accompaniment continues with a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a more active melody with many sixteenth notes, while the bass staff remains more rhythmic with chords.

B Grave

For as in Ad - am all die, for as in Ad - am all die,
 For as in Ad - am all die, for as in Ad - am all die,
 For as in Ad - am all die, for as in Ad - am all die,
 For as in Ad - am all die, for as in Ad - am all die,

B Grave (♩=60)
C Allegro

e - ven so in Christ shall all be made a - live, e - ven so in
 e - ven so in Christ shall all be made a - live, e - ven so in
 e - ven so in Christ shall all be made a - live, e - ven so in
 e - ven so in Christ shall all be made a - live, e - ven so in

C Allegro (♩=84)

Christ shall all be made a - live, e - ven so in Christ shall all,
 Christ shall all be made a - live, e - ven so in Christ shall all,
 Christ shall all be made a - live, e - ven so in Christ shall all,
 Christ shall all be made a - live, e - ven so in Christ shall all,

so in Christ shall all be made a - live, evn so in

so in Christ shall all be made a - live, evn so in

so in Christ shall all be made a - live, evn so in

so in Christ shall all be made a - live, evn so in

Christ shall all, shall all be made a - live

Christ shall all, shall all be made a - live.

Christ shall all, shall all be made a - live.

Christ shall all, shall all be made a - live.

Christ shall all, shall all be made a - live.

No 47. - RECITATIVE FOR BASS

"BEHOLD, I TELL YOU A MYSTERY"

1 Cor. xv: 51, 52

BASS SOLO

Be-hold, I tell you a mys-ter-y; we shall not all

sleep, but we shall all be chang'd in a mo-ment, in the

twinkling of an eye, at the last trumpet.

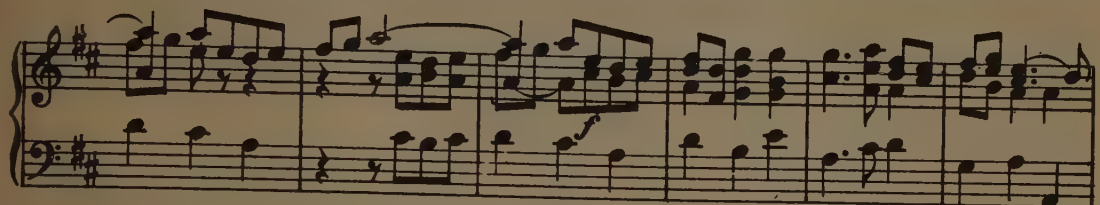
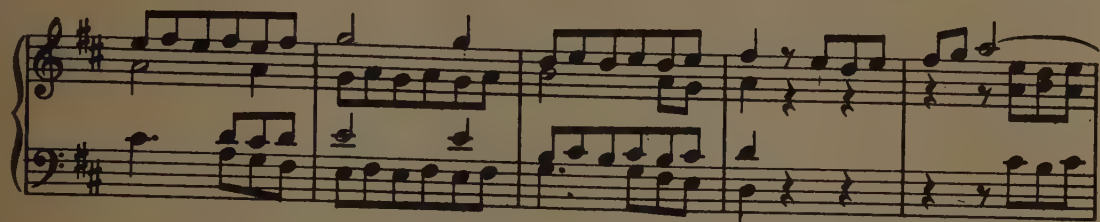
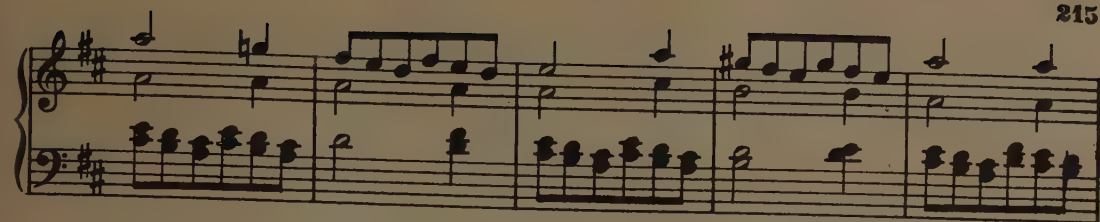
No 48. - AIR FOR BASS

"THE TRUMPET SHALL SOUND"

1 Cor. xv: 52, 53

Pomposo, ma non allegro (♩=80)

Trumpet Solo



BASS SOLO %A

The trum-pet shall sound, _____ and the dead shall be

%

p

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 16-20. Includes vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line begins with a bass solo marked with a %A symbol. The lyrics are "The trum-pet shall sound, _____ and the dead shall be". The piano accompaniment features a dynamic marking of *p* (piano).

raised, _____ and the dead shall be raised _____ in-cor-

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 21-25. Includes vocal line and piano accompaniment. The lyrics continue: "raised, _____ and the dead shall be raised _____ in-cor-".

rup-ti-ble; _____ the

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 26-30. Includes vocal line and piano accompaniment. The lyrics continue: "rup-ti-ble; _____ the".

trum-pet shall sound, _____ and the dead shall be

B

raised, _____ be raised in - cor - rup-ti-ble, _____ be

raised in - cor - rup-ti-ble, _____ and we shall be chang'd, _____

and we shall be chang'd.

C

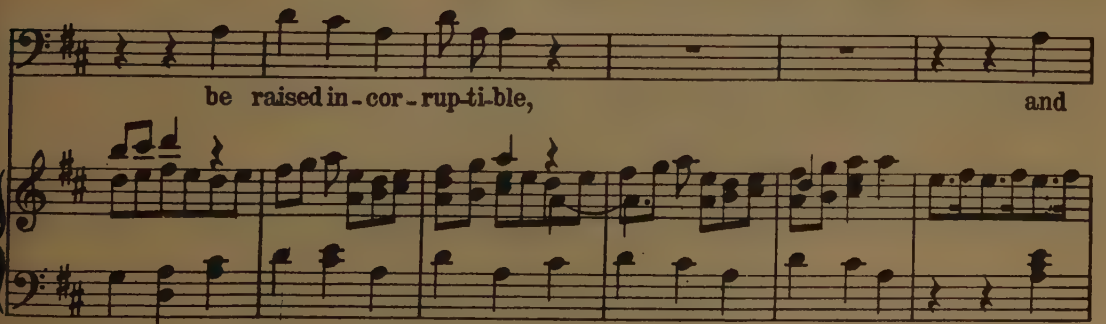
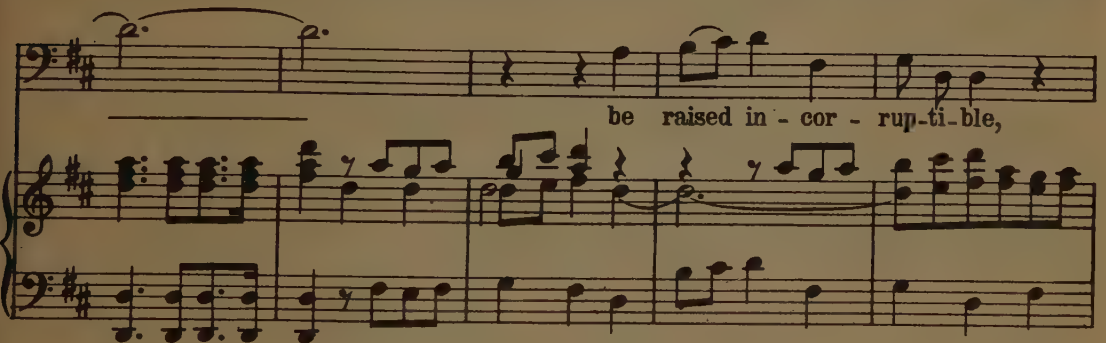
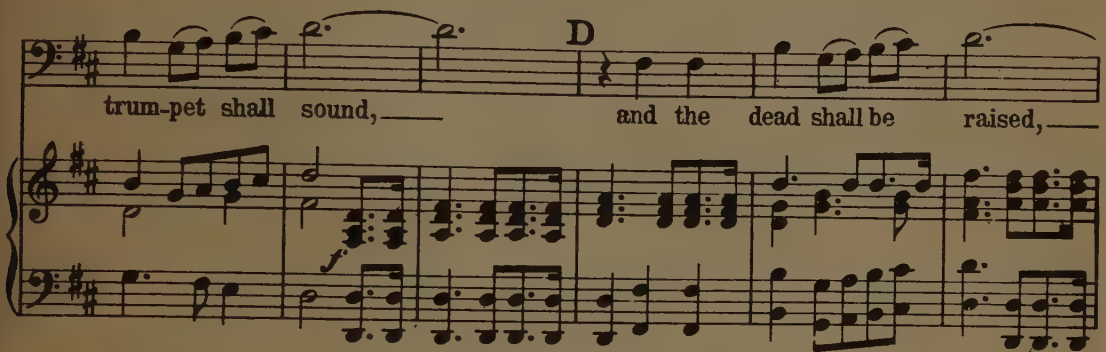
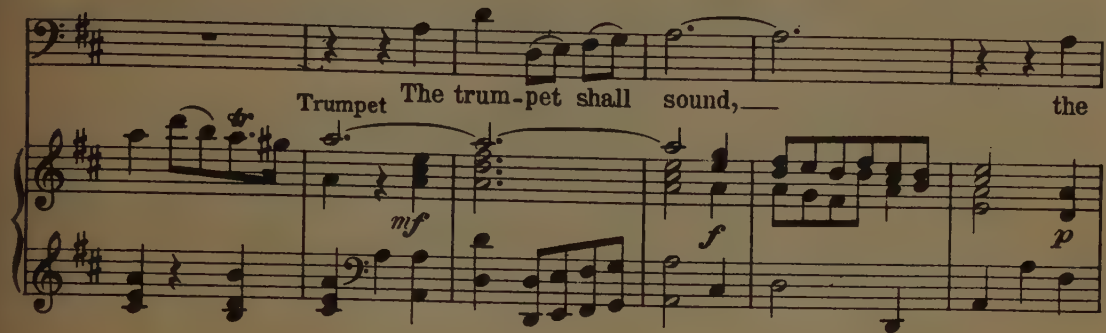
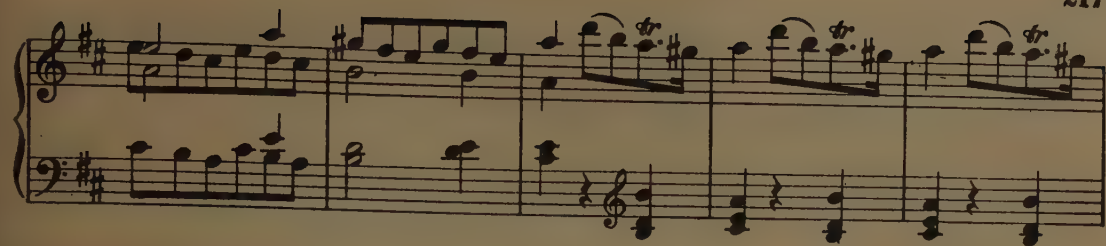
and we shall be chang'd.

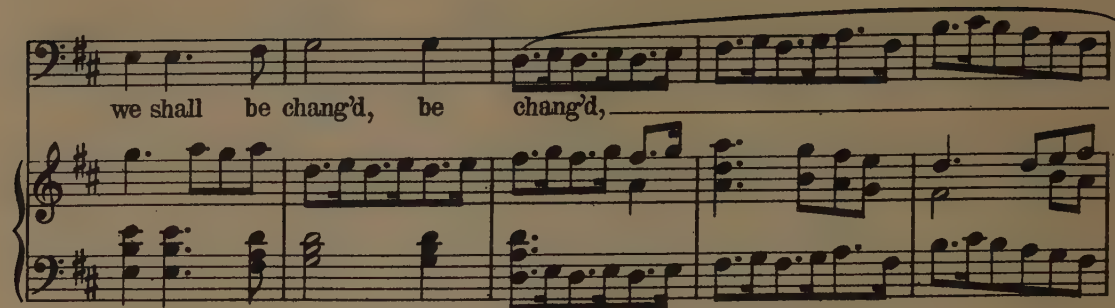
*) Händel's score has here



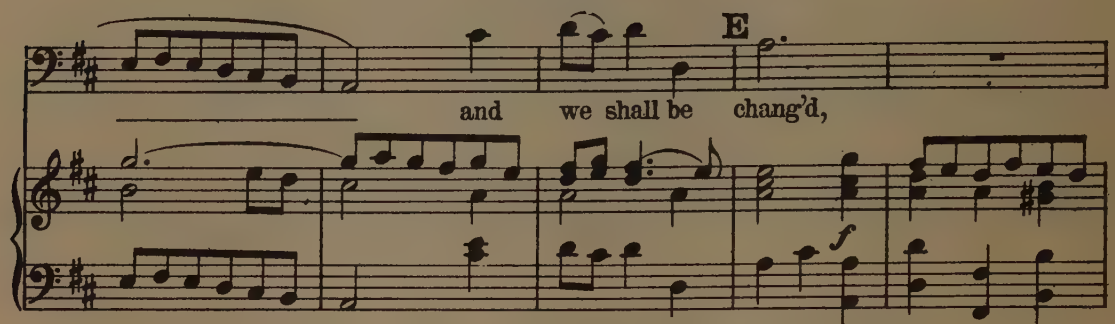
**) Händel's score has here, including last note in preceding bar,



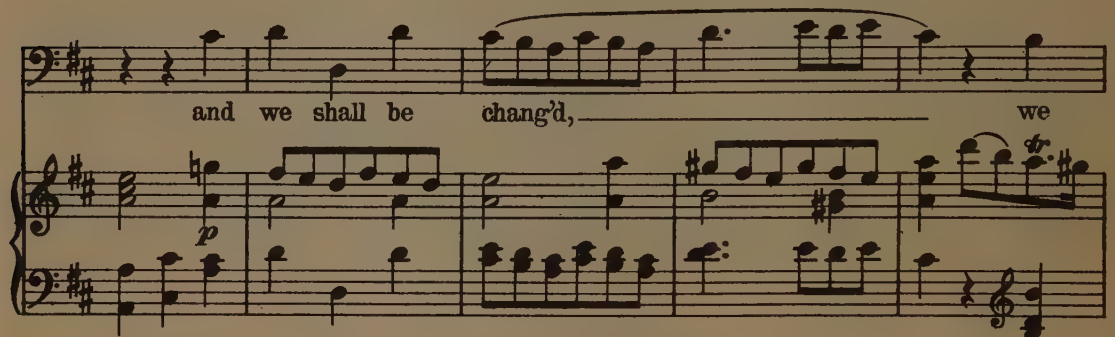




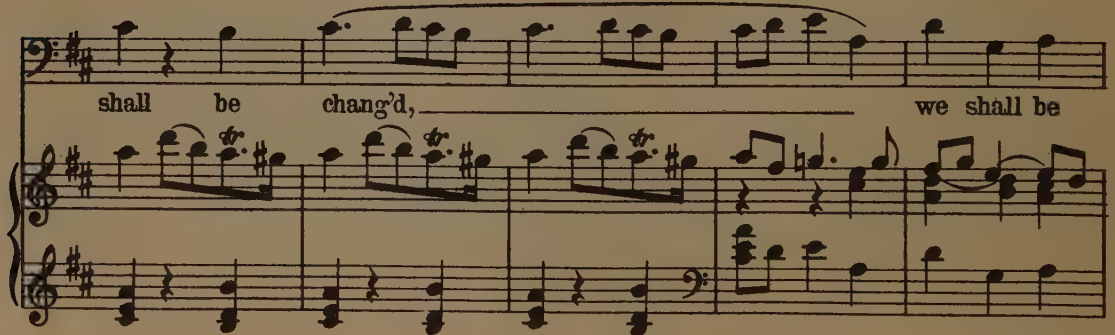
we shall be chang'd, be chang'd,



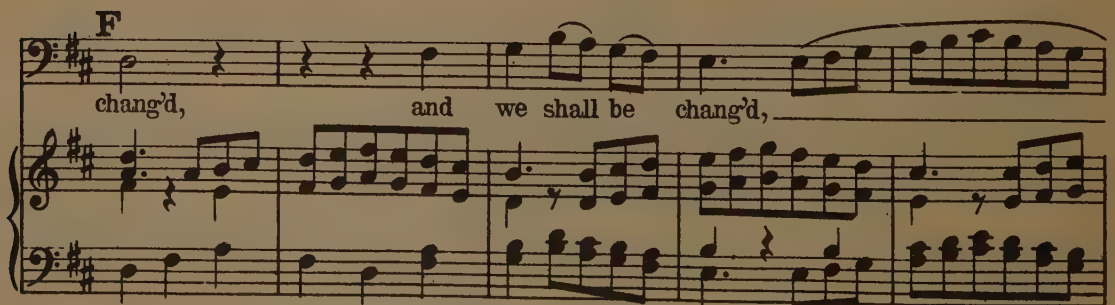
and we shall be chang'd, **E**



and we shall be chang'd, we



shall be chang'd, we shall be



F
chang'd, and we shall be chang'd,

and we shall be

chang'd, we shall be chang'd,

Adagio G *a tempo*

and we shall be chang'd, we shall be chang'd.

f a tempo

p

Fine

^{*)}

For this cor - rup - ti - ble must put on in - - cor - rup - tion,

for this cor - rup - ti - ble must put on,

must put on,

— must put on, must put on in - - cor - rup - tion;

cresc.

and this mor - tal must put — on im - mor -

^{*)} This section is generally omitted.

tal -

i - ty, and this

mor - tal must put on im - mor - tal -

i - ty, im - mor - tal - i - ty. The

Dal

Dal

*) N^o 49. - RECITATIVE FOR ALTO

"THEN SHALL BE BROUGHT TO PASS"

1 Cor. xv: 54

ALTO SOLO

Then shall be brought to pass the say-ing that is

writ-ten, Death is swal-low'd up in vic-to-ry.

*) Nos. 49, 50, 51, 52 are generally omitted.

N^o 50. - DUET FOR ALTO AND TENOR

"O DEATH, WHERE IS THY STING?"

1 Cor. xv: 55, 56

ALTO SOLO

Andante

TENOR SOLO O death, O death, where, where is thy sting? O death, where is thy

Andante (♩ = 69)

O grave, O

sting? O grave, where is thy vic-to-ry? O grave! O

grave, where, where is thy vic-to-ry? where is thy vic-to-ry? O death,

N.B. - This Duet is given in the abridged form indicated by Händel in the Dublin score. Compare the Full Score.

death, O death, where, where is thy sting? where, O grave, where is thy
 where, where is thy sting? where, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy

A

vic-to-ry? O death, where, where is thy sting? O grave,
 vic-to-ry? O grave! O death, where, where is thy sting? O

A

— O grave, where is thy vic-to-ry? O grave,— where is thy
 grave, O grave, where is thy vic-to-ry? O grave.— where is thy

vic-to-ry? The sting— of death is sin, the sting of death is sin, and —

vic-to-ry? The sting— of death is sin, and the

— the strength of sin is — the law, the sting—

strength of sin — is — the law, the sting — of death is sin, the

— of death is sin, and the strength of sin — is — the law.

sting of death is sin, and — the strength of sin is — the law.

attacca

No 51. - CHORUS

"BUT THANKS BE TO GOD"

1 Cor. xv: 57

Andante
SOPRANO

But thanks, but thanks, thanks, thanks be to God, but thanks, but

ALTO

But thanks, but thanks, thanks, thanks be to God, to God, thanks be to

TENOR

But thanks, but thanks, thanks, thanks be to God, thanks be to

BASS

But thanks, but thanks, thanks, thanks be to God, thanks be to

Andante (♩ = 69)

thanks, thanks, thanks be to God, who giv-eth us the vic-to-ry, the vic-to-ry thro'

God, thanks be to God, who giv-eth us the vic-to-ry thro'

God, thanks be to God, to God, who giv-eth us the vic-to-ry thro'

God, thanks be to God,

our Lord Je-sus Christ,
 our Lord Je-sus Christ, who giv-eth us the
 our Lord Je-sus Christ, who giv-eth us the vic-to-ry, who
 who giv-eth us the vic-to-ry, the vic-to-ry thro'

A
 who giv-eth us the vic-to-ry thro' our Lord Je-sus Christ,
 vic-to-ry, who giv-eth us the vic-to-ry thro' our Lord Je-sus Christ, but
 giv-eth us, who giv-eth us the vic-to-ry thro' our Lord Je-sus Christ,
 our Lord Je-sus Christ, thro' our Lord Je-sus Christ,

A
 but
 thanks, but thanks, thanks be to God, thanks be to God,
 but thanks, but thanks, thanks,

thanks, but thanks, but thanks, but thanks, thanks be to God,
thanks be to God,
thanks be to God, to God,
but thanks, but thanks, but thanks be to God, thanks

thanks be to God,
God, to God,
but thanks be to God,
but thanks be to God,
be to God, but thanks, but thanks, thanks be to God,

B

— thanks, thanks be to God, thanks, thanks be to God, thanks be to
thanks, but thanks, thanks, thanks be to God, thanks be to God, to

B

God, who giv-eth us the vic-to-ry, the
 who giv-eth us the vic-to-ry, who giv-eth us the
 God, who giv-eth us the vic-to-ry, who giv-eth us the
 who giv-eth us the

C

vic-to-ry thro' our Lord Je-sus Christ, but thanks be to God, but thanks,
 vic-to-ry thro' our Lord Je-sus Christ, but thanks, thanks be to God, but
 vic-to-ry thro' our Lord Je-sus Christ, but thanks be to God, but
 vic-to-ry thro' our Lord Je-sus Christ, but thanks be to God, but

C

but thanks, thanks be to God, to God, who giv-eth us the
 thanks, but thanks, thanks be to God,
 thanks, but thanks, thanks be to God, who
 thanks, but thanks, thanks be to God, who

vic - to - ry, who giv - eth us the vic - to - ry, who giv - eth us the
 who giv - eth us the vic - to - ry, the
 giv - eth us the vic - to - ry, the vic - to - ry, who giv - eth us the
 giv - eth us the vic - to - ry, the vic - to - ry, who giv - eth us the

vic - to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ,
 vic - to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ, but thanks, but thanks, thanks,
 vic - to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ, but thanks, thanks, thanks be to
 vic - to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ,

but thanks, thanks, thanks be to
 thanks be to God, thanks, thanks be to God, but thanks, thanks,
 God, thanks, thanks be to God, to God, but thanks, thanks,
 but thanks, thanks,

God, thanks be to God, who giv-eth us the vic - - to -
 thanks be to God, to God, who
 thanks be to God, thanks be to God, who giv-eth us the
 thanks be to God, thanks be to God, who

- ry thro' our Lord Je - - sus Christ, who
 giv - eth us the vic - to - ry, who giv - eth us the vic - to - ry, who
 vic - to - ry, who giv - eth us the vic - to - ry, the vic - to - ry, who
 giv - eth us the vic - to - ry, who giv - eth us the vic - to - ry, who

Adagio

giv-eth us the vic - to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ.
 giv-eth us the vic - to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ.
 giv-eth us the vic - to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ.
 giv-eth us the vic - to - ry thro' our Lord Je - sus Christ.

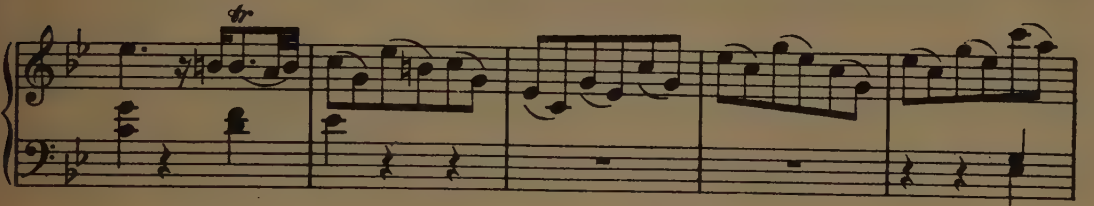
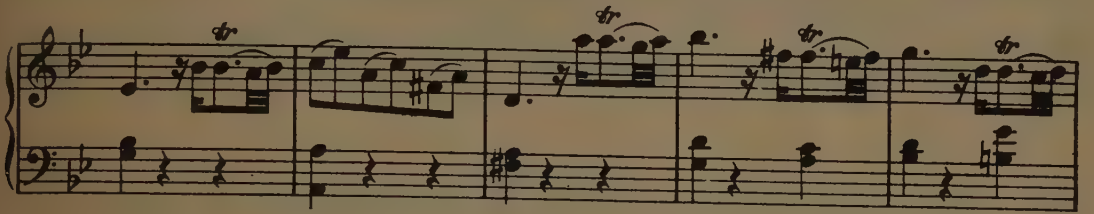
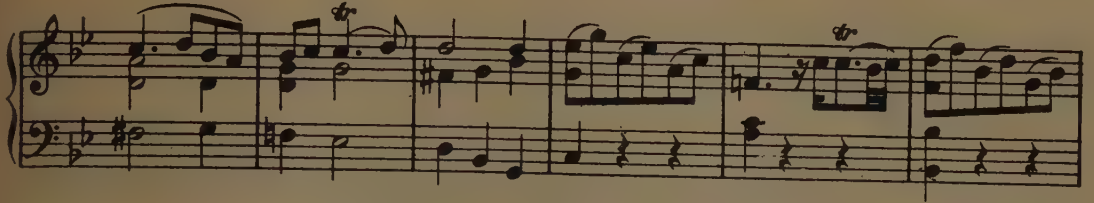
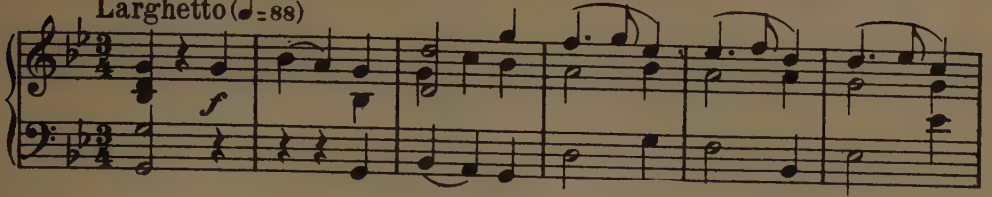
Adagio

No 52.- AIR FOR SOPRANO

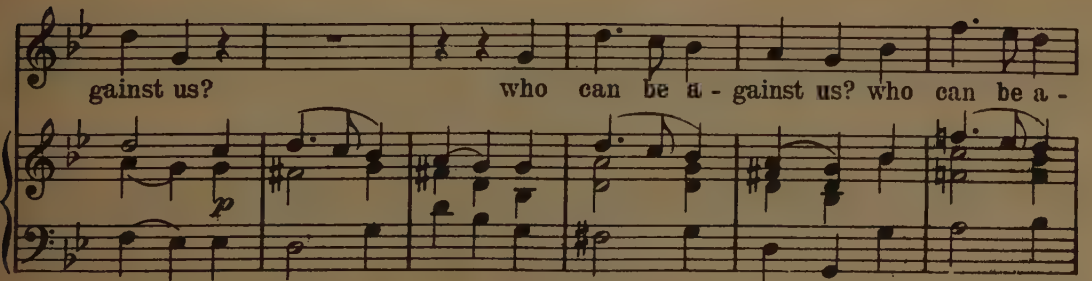
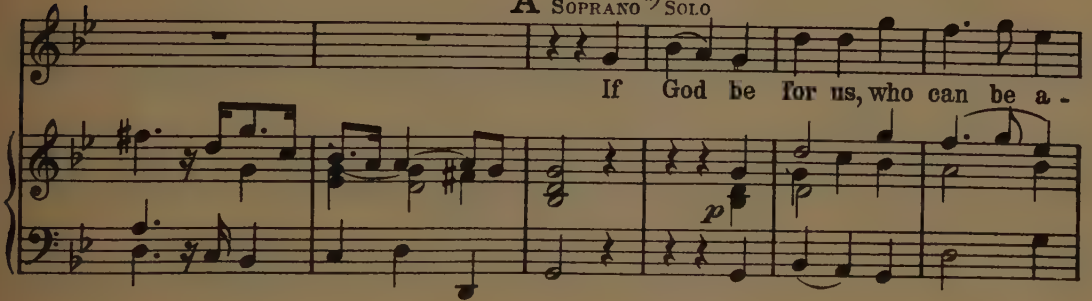
"IF GOD BE FOR US, WHO CAN BE AGAINST US?"

Romans viii: 31, 33, 34

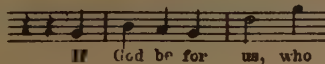
Larghetto (♩ = 88)



A SOPRANO^{*)} SOLO



^{*)} Händel's score has here:



If God be for us, who

gainst us? If God be for us, who can be a -

gainst us?

B
Who shall lay an-y - thing to the charge of God's e - lect?

of God's e - lect?

Who shall lay an-y - thing to the charge

of God's e - lect?

C
It is God that

jus-ti - - fi-eth, it is God that jus-ti - - fi - -

D
- eth.

Who is he that con-demneth?

who is he that con - demneth? who is

he that con - demn - - - eth?

It is Christ that

di-ed, yea ra - ther, that is ris-en a - gain,

who is at the right hand of God, who

F

p

makes in-ter-ces-sion for us, who makes in-ter-ces-sion for us, in-ter-

ces-sion for us, who makes in-ter-ces-

- sion, who makes in-ter-

G

mf *p*

ces - - - sion for us, who is at the

right hand of God, who is at the right hand of God, at the right hand of

Adagio

God, who makes in-ter - ces-sion for us.

ad lib.

f a tempo

No 53. - CHORUS

"WORTHY IS THE LAMB THAT WAS SLAIN"

Rev. v: 12, 13

Largo

SOPRANO *f*

ALTO *f*

TENOR *f*

BASS *f*

Wor - thy is the Lamb that was slain, and hath re -

Wor - thy is the Lamb that was slain, and hath re -

Wor - thy is the Lamb that was slain, and hath re -

Wor - thy is the Lamb that was slain, and hath re -

Largo (♩=60)

Andante

deem-ed us to God by His blood, to receive power, and riches, and

deem-ed us to God by His blood, to receive power, and riches, and

deem-ed us to God by His blood, to receive power, and riches, and

deem-ed us to God by His blood, to receive power, and riches, and

Andante (♩=70)

wis-dom, and strength, and hon-our, and glo-ry, and
 wis-dom, and strength, and hon-our, and glo-ry, and
 wis-dom, and strength, and hon-our, and glo-ry, and
 wis-dom, and strength, and hon-our, and glo-ry, and

A Largo

bless - ing. Wor - thy is the Lamb that was slain,
 bless - ing. Wor - thy is the Lamb that was slain,
 bless - ing. Wor - thy is the Lamb that was slain,
 bless - ing. Wor - thy is the Lamb that was slain,

A Largo (♩ = 58)

and hath re - deem - ed us to God, to God by His
 and hath re - deem - ed us to God, to God by His
 and hath re - deem - ed us to God, to God by His
 and hath re - deem - ed us to God, to God by His

Andante

blood, to receive pow-er, and rich-es, and wisdom, and strength, and
 blood, to receive pow-er, and rich-es, and wisdom, and strength, and
 blood, to receive pow-er, and rich-es, and wisdom, and strength, and
 blood, to receive pow-er, and rich-es, and wisdom, and strength, and

Andante (♩ = 70)

B Larghetto

honour, and glo-ry, and bless - ing.
 honour, and glo-ry, and bless - ing.
 honour, and glo-ry, and bless - ing. Bless-ing and honour, glory and
 honour, and glo-ry, and bless - ing. Bless-ing and honour, glory and

B Larghetto (♩ = 76)

pow'r, be un - to Him, be un - to Him that sit - teth up - on the
 pow'r, be un - to Him, be un - to Him that sit - teth up - on the

Blessing and honour, glory and pow'r, be un-to Him, be un-to

throne, and un - to the Lamb,

throne, and un - to the Lamb.

Him that sit-teth up-on the throne, and un - to the Lamb,

Bless - ing and

that sit-teth up-on the throne, and un - to the Lamb,

for ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er, glo

hon-our, glo-ry and pow'r, be un - to Him, be un - to Him

for ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and

Bless-ing and hon-our, glory and

ry,
for ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er, that
ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er,
pow'r, be un - to Him, be un - to Him that sit - teth up-on the

that sit - teth up-on the throne, and
sit - teth up-on the throne, up - on the throne, and
throne, up - on the throne, up - on the throne, and

C

un - - to the Lamb. Bless-ing and
un - - to the Lamb. Bless-ing and hon-our, glory and
un - - to the Lamb.
un - - to the Lamb. Bless-ing and hon-our, glory and pow'r, be un - to

C

hon - our, glory and pow'r, be un - to Him, glo - -
 pow'r be un - to Him, glo - - - ry be un - to Him
 Bless-ing and ho - our, glory and pow'r, be un - to
 Him for ev - er,

- ry be un - to Him
 that sit - teth up - on the throne,
 Him, and un - - to the Lamb.
 that sit - teth up - on the throne,

that sit - teth up - on the throne, that
 that
 and

sit - teth up - on the throne, for ev - er and ev -
 sit - teth up - on the throne, for ev - er and ev -
 Bless - ing and hon - our, glo - ry and pow'r, be un - to
 un - to the Lamb for ev - er and ev -

er, and un - to the Lamb for
 er, and un - to the Lamb for
 Him. Bless - ing and hon - our, glo - ry and pow'r, be un - to Him for
 er. Bless - ing and hon - our, glo - ry and pow'r, be un - to Him for

ev - er. Bless - ing and hon - our, glo - ry and pow'r, be un - to
 ev - er. Bless - ing and hon - our, glo - ry and pow'r, be un - to
 ev - er. Bless - ing and hon - our, glo - ry and pow'r, be un - to
 ev - er.

D

Him, be un - to Him,

Him, be un - to Him, *ff* bless-ing and hon-our, glory and pow'r, be un - to

Him, be un - to Him, *ff* bless-ing and hon-our, glory and pow'r, be un - to

ff Bless-ing and hon-our, glory and pow'r, be un - to

D

ff bless-ing, hon - our,

Him, be un - to Him, *ff* bless-ing, hon - our,

Him, be un - to Him, *ff* bless-ing, hon - our,

Him, be un - to Him, *ff* bless-ing, hon - our,

glo - ry and pow - er, be un - to Him that sit - teth up-on the

glo - ry and pow - er, be un - to Him that sit - teth up-on the

glo - ry and pow - er, be un - to Him

glo - ry and pow - er, be un - to Him that

throne, up - on the throne, and un - - to the
 throne, and un - - to the
 that sit - teth up - on the throne, and un - - to the
 sit - teth up - on the throne, and un - to the Lamb, un - to the

E

Lamb, for ev - - er, for
 Lamb, for ev - - er, for ev - - er, for ev - er, for
 Lamb, for ev - - er, for ev - er, for ev - er, for
 Lamb, for ev - er, for ev - er, for

E

ev - - er and ev - - er, for ev - er and ev - er, for
 ev - er and ev - er, for ev - - er and ev - er, for
 ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and ev - - er, for
 ev - er and ev - er, for ev - - er and ev - er, for

ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er, for

ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and ev -

ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er, for

ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and ev -

Adagio

ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er.

er, for ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er.

ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er.

- er, for ev - er and ev - er, for ev - er and ev - er.

Adagio

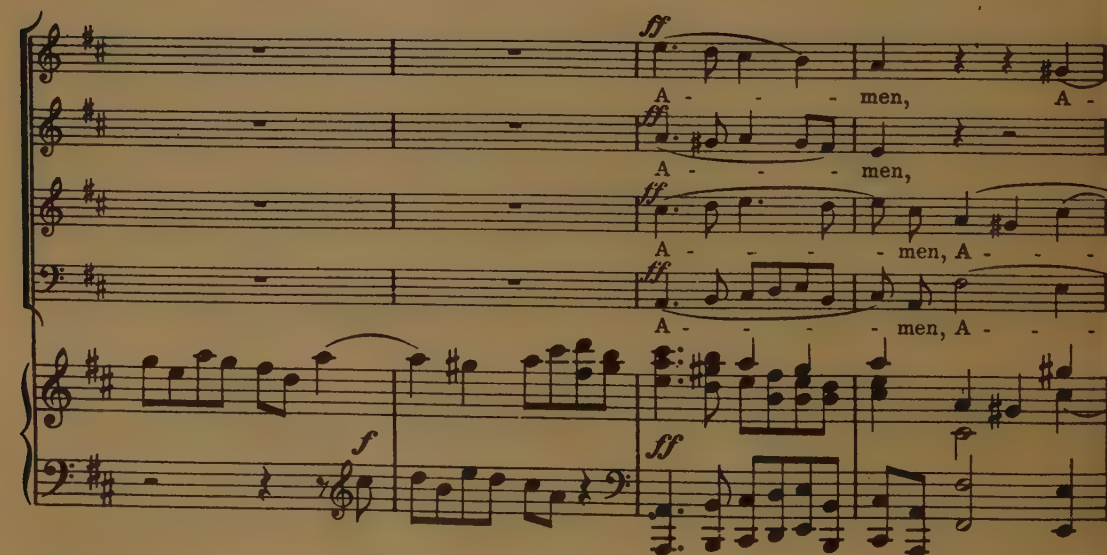
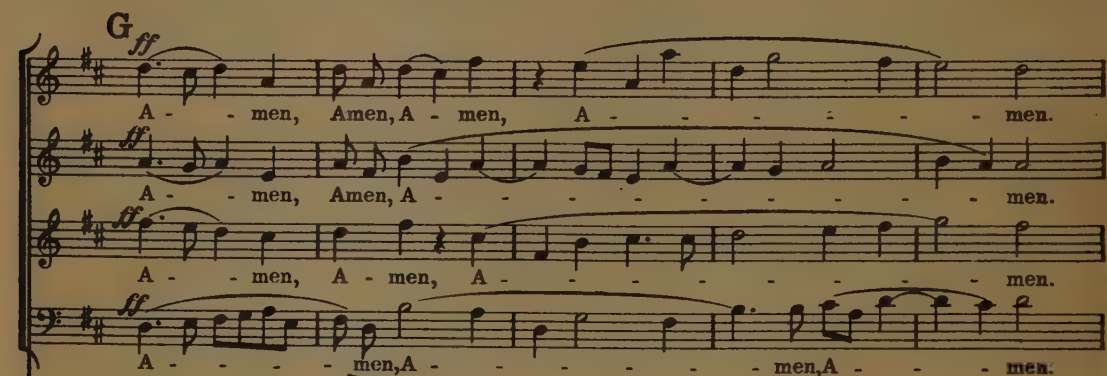
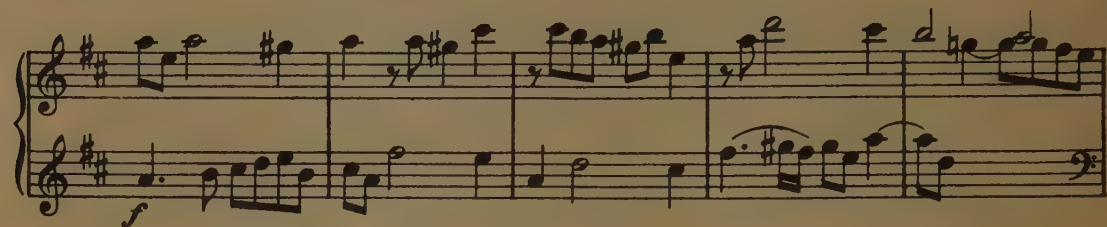
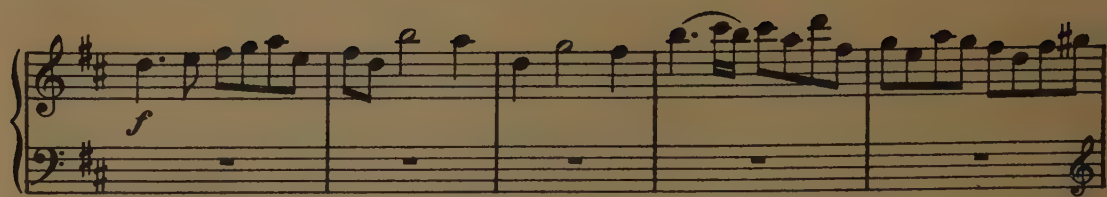
F *Allegro moderato*

f A - men, A - men, A -

F *Allegro moderato* (♩ = 88)

[illegible][illegible]

A musical score for the hymn "Amen". The score is written on six staves. The first three staves are for vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, and Tenor/Bass), and the last three staves are for piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics "A - men, A - men, A - men." are written below the vocal staves. The piano part features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand, with chords and arpeggios.



[illegible]

This musical score is for the song "The Song of the Lark" by Charles Villiers Stanford. It is a vocal and piano arrangement in D major (two sharps) and 4/4 time. The score consists of two systems of staves. The first system includes four vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and a piano accompaniment. The vocal parts feature the lyrics "men, A -" and "- men, A". The piano accompaniment provides a harmonic and rhythmic foundation for the vocal lines. The second system continues the musical composition, maintaining the same instrumental and vocal parts.

A musical score for 'The Song of the Lark' by George F. Root. The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is in the upper staves, and the piano accompaniment is in the lower staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: 'men, A - - - men, A - - - men, A - - -'. The piano accompaniment features a prominent melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand.

I

A - - - men,
men, A - - - men, A - - -
men, A - - -
men,

A - - - men, A - - - men,
men, A - - - men,
men, A - - -
A - - - men, A - - - men, A - - -

A - - -
A - - - men, A - - -
men, A - - - men,
men, A - - - men, A - - -

men, A -

men, A -

A - men, A -

men, A -

K

men, A -

The image shows a musical score for a piece titled "Amen, Amen, Amen". The score is written for voice and piano. The vocal parts are arranged in three staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The piano accompaniment is written in two staves, with a treble and bass clef and the same key signature. The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The lyrics "Amen, Amen, Amen" are written below the vocal staves. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing rests. The piano part includes arpeggiated chords and moving lines in both hands.

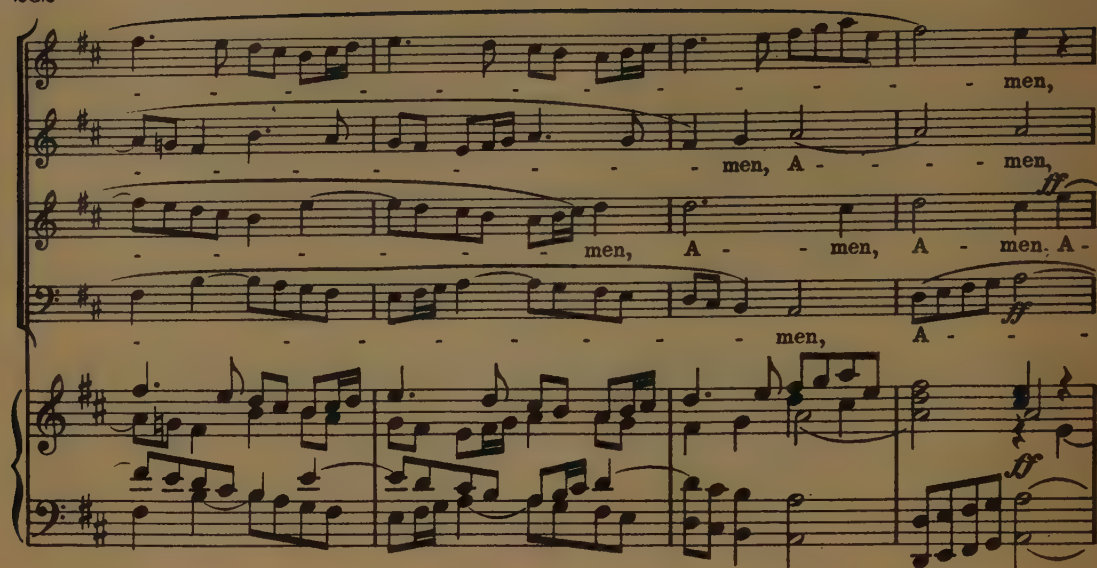
men, A - men, A -

men, A - men, A -

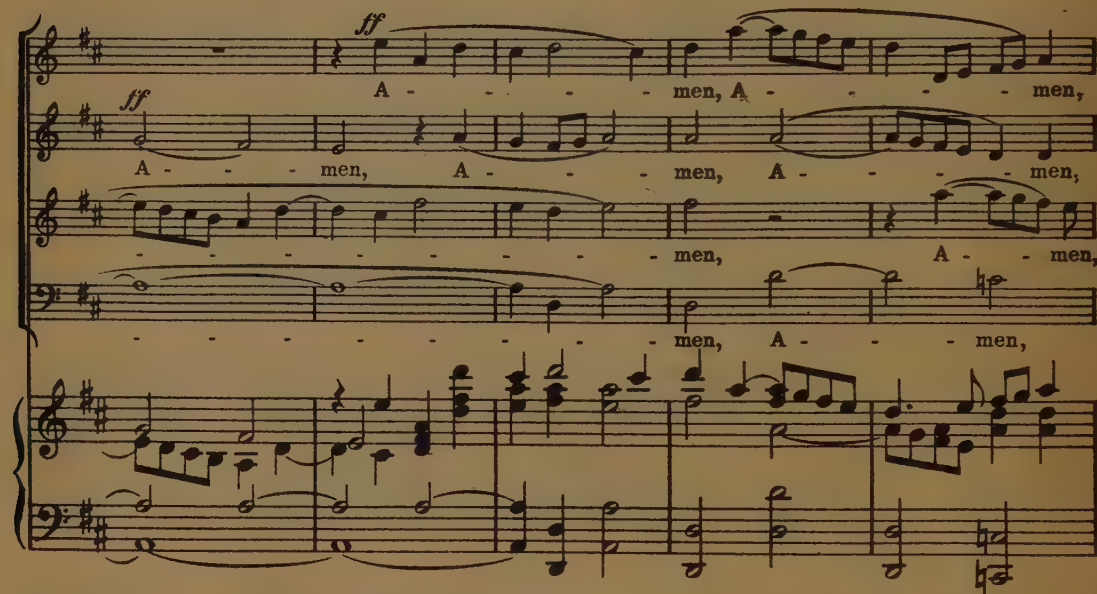
men, A -

men, A - men, A -

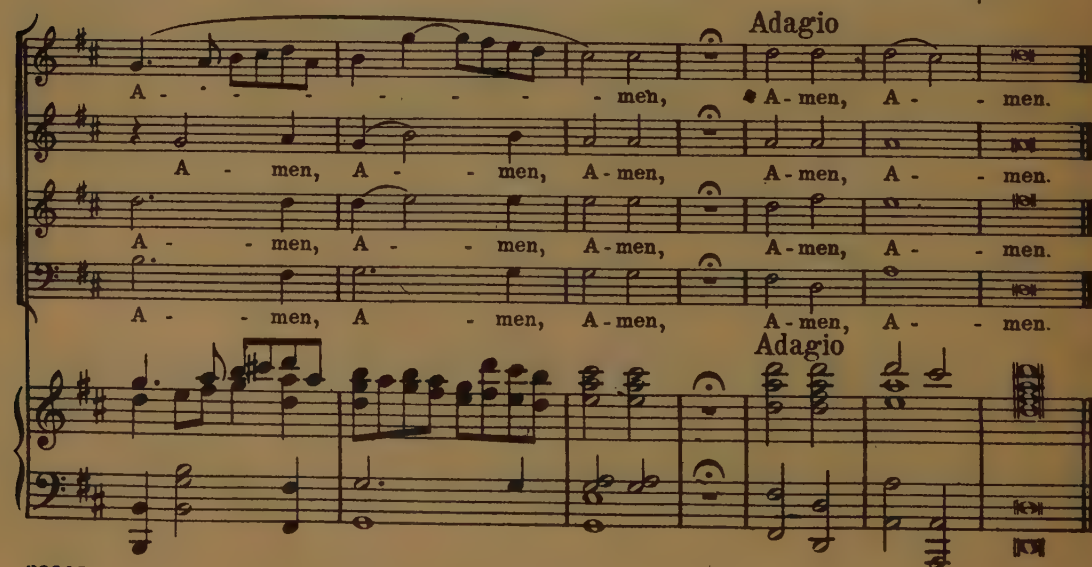
L



men,
men, A - - - men,
men, A - - men, A - men, A -
men, A - -



ff A - - - men, A - - - men,
ff A - - - men, A - - - men, A - - - men,
- men, A - - - men,
- men, A - - - men,



Adagio
A - - - men, A - men, A - - men.
A - men, A - - men, A - men, A - men, A - - men.
A - - men, A - - men, A - men, A - men, A - - men.
A - - men, A - - men, A - men, A - men, A - - men.
Adagio

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Now thank we all our God. <i>Cantata</i> No. 192	1.00
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